

ALIENS PRACTICE
FRAUD TO ENTER
UNITED STATES

Immigration Official Says
Many Get in Country by
False Pretenses

CONDITION REPORTED
TO BE "DESPERATE"

Smuggling Ring Exists for
Purpose of Bringing Chi-
nese Across Border

By a Staff Correspondent

MONTREAL, June 26.—Following an exciting chase across the Canadian border at Newport, Vt., recently, a high-power touring car was stopped by shots from pursuing officers of the United States immigration patrol and a half dozen "contraband" Chinese were taken into custody. Behind the capture was a story that throws considerable light on the methods at present employed by smugglers of aliens now active, according to officials of the immigration and customs service all along the Canadian border.

This load of Chinese would have fetched the smuggling "ring" engaged in the work \$900 if safely landed in Boston, Harry R. Landis, in charge of the First Immigration District with offices here, told The Christian Science Monitor correspondent. The Chinese were to pay \$150 apiece to be brought into the country. In other cases the price runs to \$250.

It is a significant commentary on the value set by the would-be immigrants on the advantages to be derived from admittance to the United States. In China these Orientals would have been paid perhaps \$3 for a week's work, Mr. Landis says, while in the United States they get the same sum for each day's work. This same ring had been speeding over weekly loads of smuggled aliens for an indefinite period before their capture.

Canadian Exclusion Act.
Although the smuggling of Chinese has fallen off greatly since Canada passed an Oriental exclusion act, practically as drastic as that now force in the United States, the same economic motive to seek better living conditions and better jobs that brought the Chinese to the new world is now at work bringing aliens from Europe to these borders, Mr. Landis says, contrary to the provisions of the exclusion act.

Now Canada has shut down on Orientals, and the traffic has notably diminished, he says, but Canada still permits entry of Europeans and they are crowding down upon the northern border and sweeping over it. In the admission of United States immigration officials, while the scanty border patrol is next to powerless to stop them.

"There is every evidence to show numerous smuggling rings exist," Mr. Landis says. "It is notorious that Canadian used-car merchants in some places are selling motors at high prices, with a few dollars down, and accepting payments from profits made by smugglers of emigrant and rum."

Cross Border on Foot.
Under the American law, these cars can be seized, and we are capturing many of them. The Canadian group of the ring brings the aliens to the border, where they cross on foot by roundabout routes. Then they are generally picked up on the American side by citizens, who bring them to an interior destination. The prices charged are all the traffic will

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Attends Debt Parley



Signor Mario Alberti

Signor Alberti is Adviser to the Italian Ambassador at Washington Conference.

ABILITY TO PAY
IS MADE BASIS
ON ITALIAN DEBT

American Commission Lays
Emphasis on Early Agree-
ment on Funding

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 26.—After the conference between those members of the Foreign Debt Commission now in Washington and representatives of the Italian Government yesterday regarding Italy's war debt to the United States, it was announced that the discussion had centered on Italy's capacity to pay.

The Italian debt stands in the neighborhood of \$2,135,000,000 and its interest is running up the amount every day. The Italians, while averring that they intend to honor their international obligations, insist that "due account must be taken of the real conditions, commercial and financial, in which Italy finds itself, as well as of our demographic and fiscal pressure, of our national wealth, of the balance of payments and of the commercial balance, and we have to adjust to these conditions, the amount, form and the time of payment."

Difference in Terms

Reading between the lines of the polite interchange of remarks at the conference, the inference is that it is beyond reason to expect Italy to pay in full or to pay anything at the moment. The Italian Government wants the debts settled on the basis of Italy's capacity to pay, which, as represented by statistics and reports, is not much.

Here comes in the question, which has previously been brought up in Congress, as to whether one country should receive better terms than another in settling obligations to the United States, whether Italy's incapacity to pay entitles it to have a part of its debt canceled as well as to have more time and a lower rate of interest than Great Britain had in its settlement.

The question will again be brought before public attention whether it is not better for "rich America" to get what it can from an impoverished nation and at the same time to be able to assume a magnanimous attitude.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

TREND AWAY FROM INSURGENCY
SHOWN IN WISCONSIN'S POLITICS

Observers Predict Republicans Will Continue La Follette Progressivism But With Tendency to Closer Alignment With Party Organization

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 26 (Special).—"Progressivism" but not "insurgency" will dominate the structure on which Wisconsin's political fortunes will be shaped in the future. This is the conclusion of observers who have been in touch with the state's politics for many years as they survey the passing of Robert M. La Follette and the end of an era of state political management that is almost without parallel in the United States.

Already, they point out, the political structure which Senator La Follette built up in the state has been broken and is bound to be broken further by men who seek to shape La Folletteism to their own political needs. And then the third party movement will be dropped, quickly but quietly. If national Republican leaders will permit the return of Wisconsin insurgents, it is the opinion expressed, indeed, Wisconsin La Follette leaders had no desire for such a movement and were the chief factor in holding the Senator back so long. It is regarded certain that they will now seek to retain control of the regular Republican machinery in the state.

Chief's Name an Asset

Albert, La Folletteism is not gone, but it was so largely a personal thing that it is believed sure to be profoundly changed. Whenever in recent years it has been changed, the personal popularity of Mr. La Follette has kept it triumphant. Nevertheless, La Follette leaders still have as their political asset the name of their chief, and more important, the fact that he did combat law by wealth and made government mean more to the average citizen.

To understand that one has to

Nova Scotia Is Conservative
First Time in Over 40 Years

General Election Results
in Clean Sweep—Liberal
Cabinet Wiped Out

HALIFAX, N. S., June 26 (Special).

The Liberal Government of Nova Scotia was overwhelmingly defeated in the provincial elections held yesterday, and with unprecedented majorities the Conservatives carried 39 and Labor one out of 43 seats in the Legislature, leaving three for the Liberals.

After 43 years of continuous administration, the Liberal Party passed out of power in a manner almost dramatic, and the composition of the new house, so far as Liberals and Conservatives are concerned, is exactly reversed. For the Opposition of three Conservatives, there is now the Opposition of three Liberals. The Labor and Farmer-Progressive and Independent members of the former Legislature are wiped out by the new political alignment.

While the Conservatives had been confident that they would control the Government with a working majority, and some considerable number of Liberals admitted they expected reduction of their majority, no one was prepared for the political débâcle which resulted from the battle of ballots today.

One Liberal Minister Remains

Only one minister of the Crown remains, William Chisholm, Minister of Mines. E. H. Armstrong, Premier, was defeated, together with the Speaker of the House, Robert Irwin. E. N. Rhodes, leader of the Conservative Party and formerly Speaker of the House of Commons in the Borden administration, was elected to a very large majority. W. J. O'Hearn, who was recognized as the ablest attorney-general Nova Scotia has had for years, was at the bottom of the poll of 10 candidates in the city of Halifax, whereas a man who had never before been in public life carried the constituency by majorities of 6000 and 7000.

One of the most extraordinary phases of the election results was the defeat of two Labor candidates in the East Riding of Cape Breton by the Conservatives. This riding was the stronghold of unionized Labor in this country, and in 1920, at the last general elections for the provincial legislature, elected two Labor candidates by large majorities.

One Laborite Elected

It is also the center of the present protracted strike of the coal miners and has had in the past considerable Red element. The only Labor man elected in the province was one endorsed by the Conservative Party in Cumberland.

The Liberal defeat is attributed by the Liberals themselves and conceded by the Conservatives to be due to an overwhelming desire for change. The Conservatives undoubtedly proved themselves psychologists, aside altogether from what their platform may have held of political virtue, and on the ordinary tide of public opinion which they themselves admit they could not tangibly describe, they obtained a verdict from the electorate that has hardly any precedent in the political history of the province.

This was shown very strongly by the women voters, who turned out in record numbers at all meetings, and were evidently one of the most potent factors in rolling up the largest vote ever polled in the province for either federal or provincial elections. In the campaign itself, one of the most strenuous for a generation, the issues were largely lost in a haze of challenges and recriminations.

But from the beginning, the Premier has asserted that he is not a socialist. He can only adopt the ordinary rules of a sound finance, and his chief preoccupation is balancing the budget sincerely, a desire which may now be fulfilled.

MID-WEST GROTTOS
WIN DRILL CONTEST

ATLANTIC CITY, June 26 (Special).—The contest between the 32 patrol teams of Grottoes attending the thirty-sixth annual session of the Supreme Council, Velled Prophets of the Enchanted Realm, now being held here, resulted in a clean sweep for the mid-western Masons. The teams were divided into two divisions, prizes being awarded for the best three in each. The winners were:

Division A: Sahara, Indianapolis, first; Yusuf, Akron, second, and Nasir, Canton, third.

Division B: Oola Khan, Cincinnati, first; Amrou, Zanesville, second, and Ariz, New Britain, Conn., third.

Thirty thousand members of the order are attending the sessions. They will meet next year at St. Louis. Invitations have been received from Minneapolis and Cincinnati for the 1927 session. Thirteen new Grottoes have been granted charters.

VETERANS ELECT PRESIDENT

OTTAWA, June 26 (Special).—Lieut.-Gen. Sir Richard Turner, V. C., of Quebec, former commander of the Canadian troops in England, was elected president of G. W. V. A. in succession to Major Sharpe.

The N. E. A.

(National Education Association) meets in Indianapolis, June 28 to July 3.

Reported for the Monitor by a corps of staff correspondents.

Japanese Turn to India
for Supplies of Cotton

By Special Cable

Calcutta, June 26

OWING, it is said, to the situation in China, Japanese exporters have been buying cotton in large quantities from Bombay for several days, thus giving great assistance to the trade, which was very depressed with excessive stocks on hand and a slack season expected.

Japanese merchants are understood to have ordered cotton from Shanghai, but the Chinese were unable to undertake delivery.

CAILLAUX SEEKS
FUNDS TO MEET
TREASURY NEEDS

New Convention With Bank
of France to Provide Aug-
mentation of Advances

By Special Cable

PARIS, June 26.—The financial measures proposed by Joseph Caillaux are to be rushed through Parliament. It was hoped to adopt them during the week end, in order to prevent necessity to obtain funds for the deficit of two Labor candidates who had never before been in public life carried the constituency by majorities of 6000 and 7000.

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GEN. PANGALOS
PLANS CHANGES
IN CONSTITUTION

Greek Revolutionary Leader
Has Revision in View—
Army's Position Secure

By Special Cable

ATHENS, June 26.—General Pangalos' assistant, in an interview, told the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor that the sole aim of leaders of the military revolution, which broke out yesterday, was to stabilize conditions in the republic, which was in a precarious state due to the indecision of the Michalakopoulos Government, and to arrive at this it was necessary radically to revise the constitution and then make the army, which was under threat of being disorganized, a coequal factor of national defense.

The revolution spread rapidly all over the country, and there was no serious disturbance or bloodshed, owing to the prudence of the Government in making no resistance. The military action was a bloodless one, heavy traffic stopped, while the military occupied the public buildings and other establishments. After the first excitement passed the people crowded into the streets and discussed the burning question of the day, while airplanes dropped proclamations, explaining the motives of the revolution.

The movement was started at dawn when anti-Government forces here and at Saloniki seized the telephone and cut communications after some harmless shooting, in which blank cartridges were apparently used.

General Pangalos and a number of cabinet officers occupied the Engineers' Barracks, and served an ultimatum on the Government, demanding its resignation and holding it responsible for any bloodshed.

Supporting declarations were issued by Admiral Hadjikiakris, former Minister of Marine, from aboard one of the warships, and the commander of the troops at Saloniki. The Government did not seem disposed to yield at first, and remained guarded in the Parliament Building. When the sun went down the situation looked serious, with revolutionary troops holding the principal public buildings except the House of Parliament and a few other centers where loyal soldiers remained.

The loyal troops, however, returned to their barracks at the usual time and they were replaced by General Pangalos' men, giving him complete command of the situation. The cabinet resigned and Admiral Coussodouris, provisional President of the Republic, summoned the parliamentary leaders to discuss formation of a new ministry.

The population seemed apathetic, although General Pangalos in a manifesto declared he was carrying out the wishes of the people who demanded the redemption and purification of the country.

The revolution was elaborately prepared and was aided by discontent among the officers over the Cabinet's failure to recognize the military forces. The leaders of the movement are strongly in favor of the Republic and are crying with the desire for a more democratic regime.

BRITISH GRATIFIED
AT NEW SWISS LAW

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, June 25.—British opponents of the drug evil are delighted at the news of the passage of the new narcotic law in Switzerland. For a considerable time Switzerland had been known as one of the main sources of the drugs which have been used by unscrupulous international traffickers, and it is hoped that the latter's activities are now to be considerably curtailed.

Nearly 600 ounces of heroin of Swiss manufacture were seized at Harbin, Manchuria, in 1924, and a firm of morphia manufacturers implicated in the Shanghai opium trade following on a police raid last January was located at Basel, Switzerland.

SECTION OF QUINCY MAY
SECEDE TO GET PROTECTION

Home Owners of Wollaston, Norfolk Downs, Squantum,
Atlantic and Montclair to Hold Meeting in
Protest Against Commercial Invasions

Because the City Council failed to pass zoning regulations protecting the residential sections of Quincy from invasion of public dance halls, garages, stores, apartment houses, and a variety of objectionable establishments, the home owners in Wollaston, Norfolk Downs, Squantum, Atlantic and Montclair sections of the city threaten to secede and set up a government of their own as Quincy Downs, where years ago some pioneers ventured to build homes and develop this water front.

A residential community of increasing quality has been developed and now commercial interests are trying to get in to reap the advantage against the desires of the residents. As one example, a large amusement hall is being erected. It is to stop such commercial invasion that zoning is sought.

Simultaneously with the protest meeting of the home owners, the newly appointed citizens' committee, named by Mr. Ross, president of the city council, to study a possible zoning plan, will meet.

The districts mentioned, which are primarily residential, represent

Bahamas Liquor Smuggling Plan
Exposed by Manchester Guardian

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

London, June 26

UNDER the caption, "Dirty Work in the Bahamas," the Manchester Guardian today publishes an editorial giving particulars of the prospects of the "Bahamas International Trading Company," whose chief business, according to the Guardian, is "to sell liquor to American smugglers." The paper continues: "Unwary English investors are obviously being invited to finance an attempt by some extremely undesirable colonial subjects of King George to turn a dirty penny by helping disloyal citizens of a friendly state to break its laws. The merited disaster which recently overtook a similar gamble organized by a British adventurer—by which the Guardian clearly means Sir Brodick Hartwell—"is probably notorious enough to prevent even the most foolish and least scrupulous of speculators here from taking shares. For any British subject to invite people to do so ought to be a criminal offense of the same order as complicity in filibustering against a friendly state. It will doubtless become punishable by imprisonment within a few years unless these pests die out without this assistance."

The Guardian also says that the prospectus of the company in question discloses the fact that three of the six directors are members of the Bahamas Legislative Assembly, and that "a small, compliant Legislature, partly composed of the directors of the company, procured it a monopoly of the liquor trade by the trick of first freeing competitors out of the trade by high taxation, and then cutting down the tax when the trick had done its work, and also by simply refusing a license to any other competitor."

The Guardian asks: "What does the Colonial Office say to all this? Did the Governor sign without a word the legislation passed by the directors and their curious fellow legislators? And has the British Empire any power to discipline or cleanse such a body as this Legislature? Or is it to all a falsehood worked up to help in raising new money? Certainly the shares are more authentic 'untouchables' than anything India can offer; but one would like to be equally sure whether it is possible for even a minor British colony to sink as low as is suggested."

COMMERCE CHAMBER FAVORS
DAWES PLAN AS CONSTRUCTIVE

End of the International Congress Nears With the Delegates Viewing Prospects With Confidence and Hope—Dr. Walter Leaf Is New President

By Special Cable

BRUSSELS, June 26.—A vital point of the present congress of the International Chamber of Commerce was reached here today with a resolution on the economic restoration of Europe proposed by the resolution committee, moved by Fred I. Kent and seconded by Sir Felix Schuster. The resolution closely followed the sentiments expressed yesterday by John W. O'Leary, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and shows the conversion of the congress to the ideas of the American delegation, rather than the pessimistic utterances which marked the first two days' sessions.

As a result the congress approaches the end of its labors in a feeling of confidence and hope for the future and a general belief that the reparations problem will be solved along the lines of the Dawes plan. The resolution says: "We regard the adoption of the Dawes plan as a most constructive development. Its unconditional acceptance by Germany confirms our belief that it is possible for experience to provide no guidance. We are convinced that the evident difficulties can be overcome, but only by actual experience and continual study. The principal considerations of the reparations problem, with equal force to interrelated indebtedness."

The problem of transferring reparations payments has received long study by the Kent committee, which can be summed up as follows. There is a basis for the settlement of war debt by the transfer of property, with equal force to interrelated indebtedness. The problem of transferring reparations payments which Germany is obligated to make in the execution of the Dawes plan, provided a considerable movement of German goods can be made acceptable to recipient countries.

Means of Transfers.
There are four means of effecting the transfers: (1) Such an expansion of Germany's industry and commerce as will result in the maximum foreign delivery of goods and services. (2) Such expansion of normal deliveries in kind as can be economically developed by special arrangements between Germany and the Allies. (3) Such expansion of German industry in constructing public works and other enterprises outside Germany, where development could not otherwise be profitably undertaken, but whose completion will further interest the peoples

of the world. (4) Such expansion of foreign exchange balances in favor of Germany as may be brought about through the purchase of German securities by foreigners.

The idealistic and constructive atmosphere of this meeting, representing 27 leading nations, was admirably summed up by Mr. Kent: "Idealism is the natural wish in the hearts of normal men for a world-wide condition that will enable all people to live in comfort and happiness. The attempts to make progress toward such condition are of two kinds—those which are practical and those which are impractical."

Impractical Idealism.
The visionary, usually without a realization of fact, advocates methods of progress toward idealism, which if carried out would defeat the very object for which they were undertaken. Again, the ways of the impractical idealist are those which would build up the unsuccessful at the expense of the successful. The business man idealist, however, believes, would go about the matter in cause of his experience in practical another way. His idealism, while just as pure as that of the visionary, would accomplish that for which he is striving, not by tearing down the successful and trying to level all humanity, but through endeavoring to better the condition of the masses."

Dr. Walter Leaf, chairman of the Westminster Bank, London, was elected president of the International Chamber for the coming year. The French delegation has passed a resolution agreeing to the main economic restoration resolution, but adding the hope that the settlement of war debt be left in large part to future generations, because of the load now borne.

BRITISH BEGIN ANTI-WAR MOVE
Political Leaders Support Campaign—League Union to Petition Parliament

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, June 26.—A national campaign for the substitution of arbitration for war has begun here and a monster petition is to be presented to Parliament by the League of Nations Union in August. Stanley Baldwin, for the Conservatives, Ramsay MacDonald for Labor, and the Earl of Oxford for the Liberals, have written declarations in support.

Mr. Baldwin's letter says: "What is required is a new habit of thought in Europe and such a habit can be fostered only by patient endeavor and wise persistence. . . . We may gradually succeed in creating conditions in which disarmament will become a practical proposition, but such an achievement will lose its value if nations of Europe have not meanwhile acquired the will to disarm."

Viscount Grey, at an inaugural meeting here, last night, said: "Another war would destroy European civilization past the possibility of recovery." The British Government, with the backing of Parliament and public opinion, he continued, should make a "clear declaration of the hope that there are only two things in future for which the world will undertake any obligation to fight—the first is for the defense of Great Britain, if attacked, and the second is for the 'Covenant of the League of Nations' and the principle and practice of arbitration."

Viscount Chelwood (Lord Cecil), who presided, said permanent peace could only be safe if there were a real disarmament and limitation of armaments and such limitation could not be achieved unless nations could be given security. The Rhine security pact was thus a genuine effort to safeguard the peace of Europe, an attempt to bind nations together. If it went through it would clear the way for other advances and make disarmament more practical.

BANK ALLIANCE
FOR PEACE IN
PACIFIC ASKED

Shanghai Industrial Leader
Proposes International
Syndicate

CHINESE-AMERICAN
CAPITAL SUGGESTED

Financial Bond Also Will Aid
Commerce, He Tells Seat-
tle Convention

SEATTLE, June 26 (Special).

China calls and awaits America's answer, said Lo Pa Hong of Shanghai, leader in Chinese steel and power industries and representative of the general Chamber of Commerce of China, in closing his address at the Seattle session of the National Foreign Trade Convention. He proposed the formation of an international banking syndicate financed by Chinese and American capital as essential to the proper development of trade between the two nations.

"We shall then be as two powerful brothers," he said, "one on either side of the Pacific, and thus the peace of the Pacific will be forever preserved."

Mr. Lo and other speakers at the group session on China, which was considered the most important of the day, did not attempt to minimize the gravity of past and present disturbances, but held stoutly to the belief this was but a passing phase in national existence. E. P. Thomas, president of the United States Steel Products Company, declared that the International group session, to meet in October, would help to provide correction for civil disorders by increasing Chinese customs 50 per cent, thus giving the Government funds with which to maintain stability.

Seen End of Strife.
Tse Tsao Kai, a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and manager of the Kwang Tung Electric Company, Canton, said the great mass of Chinese people realized that there must be peace and are ready to respond to intelligent and patriotic leadership.

"Chinese business men," he said, "have abstained from national and local politics, but are now fully aware that they must participate. This is what the Associated Chamber of Commerce in North China already has done and in reaching this stage we are not far from the end of the strife."

Julian Arnold, American commercial attaché at Peking, told the convention that railways and better means of internal communication are China's greatest needs. Betterment of the economic condition of the Chinese people, he said, would give the best assurance of internal peace as well as of friendly relations with the outside world.

The consensus in the China group session was that Sovietism would make but little headway, because it runs contrary to the deep-rooted traditions of family loyalty, and for the further reason that so great a number of Chinese own the lands they till.

Explains Foreign Loans.
In the general session of the convention the address of Henry M. Robinson, Los Angeles banker and lately member of the Senate, was a main attraction, focused attention on the other side of the eastern hemisphere and on the problems of world rehabilitation with which American financiers and business men now have to deal. Mr. Robinson expressed the opinion that American bankers, both commercial and investment, will have a continuing and increasing incentive to handle foreign loans and investments.

Under normal conditions, he said, loans made outside our boundaries might be expected ultimately to militate against this country by supporting a competitor, but by unduly tightening the financial structure at home, but the whole problem would shift in the course of settlement of interrelated debts, when more than one half of German reparations payments must be passed on to the United States, with Great Britain, France, and Italy acting as mere intermediaries. Thus, over the major portion of the field, the problem, as he viewed it, became a German-American problem.

England and the United States working together, he said, have taken a most important forward step in the restoration of the gold standard in England; but he urged that American financiers take time now to consider just what their part shall be in connection with every European project that they may be called upon to finance directly or indirectly. To aid in this, and to cooperate and compile all available information, he proposed the establishment of a national board to consist of the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of the Treasury, and two members from each of the following: National Foreign Trade Council, American Section of the

port is like a seaport. Nature has provided flying fields and landing fields, but men must build hangars and shops and provide runways, night lights, radio service, weather data, and every other facility corresponding with those of an up-to-date seaport. He predicted that a great airport for New York would be made either on Governor's Island or in the Hackensack meadows.

The State Department's interest in the promotion and protection of American trade in foreign lands was set out in the address of J. Butler Wright, Assistant Secretary of State, speaking, as he said, with full authority from his chief, Mr. Wright assured the convention that it is the fixed policy of the department to cooperate to the fullest extent with the Department of Commerce and others in advancing and safeguarding every legitimate American enterprise abroad.

In the group session on the Philippines, Judge John H. Augustus, vice-president of the American Chamber of Commerce in the Islands, said the future of trade depends upon agricultural developments hitherto retarded by the restrictions on land ownership and the uncertain political status. He emphasized the great importance of the Philippines as a trade base, since half the population of the world lives within a 3500 mile radius of Manila. Other group sessions of Thursday were held on Mexico and on foreign representation for export.

COMMISSION MEETS TO STUDY MANDATES

Question of Loans to Be Discussed

By Special Cable
GENEVA, June 26.—The League of Nations Permanent Mandates Commission opened its sixth session this morning, when Marquis Theodoli, the chairman, welcomed the new Japanese member, Mr. Yamakawa, and also Professor Rappard of Geneva, who was formerly head of the mandates section of the League secretariat. He made some pointed remarks on the lateness of the arrival of the reports from mandatory powers, and it appeared, with the exception of French Togoland, which arrived on May 5, all had arrived during the present month.

Petitions affecting three mandatory areas, Palestine, Iraq, and south-west Africa, figure on the present agenda, and it was pointed out that the petition from Palestine sent by the Ashkanasi Jewish community arrived last October, just after the commission's autumn session. Means will probably be found to assure petitioners an earlier consideration of their petitions.

The most important matter for discussion at the present session is that of loans and advances to territories under mandate, and the commission will seek means to assure lenders of the security offered to capital, in order that the economic development of these may not be retarded.

SUNDAY CONTRACTS VOID

TRENTON, N. J., June 25 (Special Correspondence).—Contracts drawn on Sunday and dated the following day are without legal value, according to a ruling of Judge Donaghy in the Supreme Court. The decision was announced after one man tried to compel another to buy a house after he had signed a contract on Sunday.

Tonight at the "Pops"

JACCHIA NIGHT
Marche Militaire, Schubert-Jacchia
Volga Barge-men's Song
"The Lark" Arranged by Jacchia
Rondo Capriccioso, Liszt-Jacchia
Capriccio—Pastorale—Burla
Adagio Cantabile from "The Fire of the Sonnets" Arranged by Jacchia
Tenth Hungarian, Liszt-Jacchia
Afro-American Folk Songs
Camelia Gavotte Arranged by Jacchia
"Bill, Bill" Arranged by Jacchia

EVENTS TONIGHT

Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Dinner in honor of Brig-Gen. Edgar Jadwin, United States Assistant Chief of Engineers, Harvard Club, 7.
Mass meeting of residents of Wollaston, Atlantic, Norfolk Downs and Squantum to consider proposed to erect from Quincy, Francis W. Parker School, Norf. Club, 8.
Y-D Club: Guests of St. James Theatre at showing of "Cyrano de Bergerac" Field and Forest Club: Outing party for Bath, Me., sails from Foster's Wharf at 6 o'clock.

Theater
B. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.
Copley—Tea for Three, 8:15.
Shubert—Romeo and Juliet, 8:15.

Photography
St. James—"Cyrano de Bergerac," 2:15, 8:15.
Fenway—"Are Parents People?"
Radio
WDBR, Boston, Mass. (261 Meters), 7:30 p. m.—Weekly news service and program by the Student's League of Many Nations.
WNAC, Boston, Mass. (260.3 Meters), 8 p. m.—Children's half-hour stories and music, "Ma" Stewart, 8:30—WNAC dinner dance, 7:45—Radio Conditions, D. S. Hickey, Boston Motor Club, 8—Musical program.

WBZ, Boston Springfield, Mass. (333 Meters), 8 p. m.—Dinner concert by the Hotel Kimball trio, under the direction of Jan Geary, 8:30—Results of baseball games played by the Eastern American and National leagues.
Management by Prof. William C. Monahan of Massachusetts Agricultural College, course under the auspices of the division of university extension, 8—Concert by Clarence C. Cruikshank, violinist, accompanied by Helen Morrison, pianist, 8:30—Brunswick orchestra, 9—Concert by Bernice M. Mosher, coloratura soprano; Cecile Rioux, accompanist.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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BRITAIN PROTESTS TO CHINA AGAINST ATTACK AT CANTON

Police Disperse Crowds of Chinese Strikers Who Enter International Settlement at Shanghai—Minor Disturbances at Amoy

PEKING, June 26 (AP).—The British Minister is handing a note to the Chinese Foreign Office today formally protesting against the action of the Chinese at Canton last Tuesday in firing upon the British concession and wounding British subjects.
The French Minister yesterday handed a note to the Foreign Office protesting against the murder of a French merchant, E. Pasquier, in Canton, Tuesday. The note reserved the right to claim indemnity.

SHANGHAI, June 26 (AP).—Several crowds of Chinese strikers and rowdies entered the international settlement today, stoned and held street cars. Later they were dispersed by the police.
The general strike has terminated. All the larger stores are reopening, but shipping continues paralyzed, and the Japanese and British cotton mills are still closed.
The general strike, which was supported by the general strike and boycott of foreigners, are striving by intimidation to frighten workers away from many establishments.
H. Y. Yan, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, led a procession of 20 automobiles through the streets of the foreign settlement this morning with the city magistrate and other officials bearing banners inscribed: "All strikes must be stopped. The Government takes full responsibility for the negotiations."

CANTON, June 26 (AP).—Many Chinese are gathering in positions in the Chinese city opposite Shamone in the foreign settlement, where the firing between Chinese demonstrators and British and French marines took place last Tuesday. There has been no firing but the tension is great.
Strict orders have been given by the senior naval officer in command of the defense force to concentrate the firing on buildings occupied by the Chinese troops should the latter, who have quick-firing guns, attack.

HONG KONG, June 26 (AP).—A wireless message from Canton reports everything quiet there this morning.

Some of the crews of the Indo-China Navigation Company's steamers, who went on strike, are returning to their ships.
A British gunboat has gone to Wuchow.

A food control system has been

ABILITY TO PAY IS MADE BASIS ON ITALIAN DEBT

(Continued from Page 1)
titude befitting one in its affluent condition.
Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, in opening the conference, made the significant statement that "the only way to settle the question, which, unsettled, might be a continual disturbance to your financial structure and a source of friction in our cordial relations with you, is to find the debt now, taking into consideration Italy's capacity to pay. You will have, I am sure, the sympathetic consideration of the Debt Commission and other American people."

That the result of the conference was "promising" was as far as Mr. Mellon would go at his word. He will return to Washington for the second conference, which is scheduled for June 30, giving time for the Italian representatives to communicate with their Government and time for the effect of the first conference to sound out public opinion.
The Italian Ambassador, Giacomo de Martino, has as one of his chief counselors in the conference Signor Mario Alberti, one of Italy's leading bankers.

Many Americans who were disappointed by the Italian representatives at the first conference, which was held in London, are now more sympathetic toward the Italian position. They are of the opinion that the Italian representatives at the first conference were not given a fair chance to make their case. They are of the opinion that the Italian representatives at the first conference were not given a fair chance to make their case.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS
Evangelical Youth national commander of the Salvation Army, dedicates "Wonderland," eastern Massachusetts fresh air camp for children, Lake Massapoag, Sharon, 8:30.
New England librarians' conference closes, New Ocean House, Swampscott.
Canadian Club of Boston and the Women's Club of Boston, dinner in commemoration of Dominion Day, Riverside, afternoon and evening.
Fifth Massachusetts Regiment Veterans Association, Annual meeting, American House, 11:30.

Baseball: Boston Red Sox vs. New York, Fenway Park, 7.
Field and Forest Club: Afternoon outing to Manchester Beach, well-known camping party at Girl Scout Camp, Waltham.
Brookline Bird Club: Afternoon at Massachussetts Audubon Society bird sanctuary at Sharon.
Massachusetts veterans of company E, 14th regiment of engineers, leave South Station for London to join the regimental reunion at Red Top on the Thames River.

Radio
WNAC, Boston, Mass. (260.3 Meters), 10:30 a. m.—Bible readings, the Rev. Henry J. Kilbo, D. D., Congregational Church, Stoneham, 10:40—WNAC women's club talks, Jean Sargent, 11:15—Concert orchestra, 8—Dance orchestra, direction Billy Looney.

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know how many get into the country under false pretenses.
Mr. Landis says that in Italy the Government gives visas to no Italians, who do not have dependents left at home. This somewhat cruel arrangement insures that the immigrant will send back his American earnings to Italy. Millions of dollars of earnings have been sent to Italy in the past, but Mr. Landis questions the policy of the present arrangement, because it means the Italian's loyalty will always be with his dependents left at home. In some cases, he says, there will be efforts to smuggle these dependents into the United States.

GEN. DAWES WILL VISIT IN BOSTON

Vice-President May Stay Here Several Days

Brig-Gen. Charles G. Dawes, Vice-President of the United States, left Kennebunk Beach, Me., by automobile this morning for Boston. He is not expected to arrive in the city until late this afternoon.

The Vice-President has an engagement while here with Owen D. Young of the General Electric Company. General Dawes and Mr. Young became friends when both served on the German Reparations Commission, and when he returned to the United States the friendship was continued. Their meeting in Boston will be purely social, and no "conference" is contemplated, it was said at Mr. Young's home.

General Dawes may remain for a couple of days in Boston, and then he will return to Chicago.

In Maine Mr. Dawes was the guest of Booth Tarkington and Kenneth Roberts, who wished to bring his daughter, Miss Georgia Parsons, schoolmate of General Dawes' mother at the Ipswich Female Seminary, Ipswich, Mass., entertained him.

JURY RECALLED TO ACT IN WET CASES

PHILADELPHIA, June 26 (Special).—As a result of a decision in this city, the June Federal Grand Jury, which adjourned two weeks ago, will be recalled next Monday, when George W. Coles, United States Attorney, will present to it a bill of indictment.
This announcement has been made from the United States Attorney's office.

The reconvening of the Grand Jury is the immediate result of an investigation carried on here since last April by a "mystery squad" of a number of agents of the Intelligence unit of the Internal Revenue Bureau. These men have been working secretly and carrying on the investigation of the prohibition enforcement unit which, it is understood, knew nothing of their activities.

OIL PRICE SOARS; ENGINES BURN COAL

DALLAS, Tex., June 19 (Special Correspondence).—Improvements in oil refinery methods which convert a larger proportion of crude oil into gasoline, and leave a smaller residue for fuel oil, are gradually bringing the price of fuel to such a point that some railroads are changing their locomotives back to coal burners. It is a continuing disturbance to the Missouri-Kansas-Texas lines here. Freight engines on the division between Parsons, Kansas, and New Franklin are being changed to coal burners. The change is being made independently of the locomotives which will continue to use oil for fuel.
Some of the Texas railroads which have been operating under long-term contracts whereby fuel oil was obtained at 65 cents a barrel, with as high as \$1.50 a barrel as the old contracts expire. For such roads in proximity to coal fields it is said to be cheaper to operate on coal.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Probably light showers late tonight or early Saturday morning. Breeze from the north, freshening; warmer tonight; fresh westerly winds.
New England: Mostly cloudy tonight and Saturday; probably showers; moderate to fresh southwest and south winds.

Official Temperatures
(8 a. m. Standard Meridian)
Albany... 64
Memphis... 72
Atlantic City... 72
Montreal... 66
Boston... 72
San Antonio... 85
Buffalo... 60
New Orleans... 78
Chicago... 82
Philadelphia... 70
St. Louis... 60
Pittsburgh... 60
Des Moines... 65
Portland, Ore... 62
Rapid... 52
San Francisco... 54
Galveston... 78
St. Paul... 56
Havana... 78
Tampa... 80
Jacksonville... 80
Kansas City... 68
Washington... 72
Los Angeles... 66

High Tides at Boston
(Daylight Saving Time)
Friday, 9:11 p. m.; Saturday, 4:31 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 8:54 p. m.

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BOSTON HARBOR PLAN INSPECTED

Brig-Gen. Edgar Jadwin Pays Visit to Area of Proposed Improvements

Harbor improvements, for which \$450,000 has been appropriated by the United States Congress, as an initial step, are expected to begin within the next few weeks, as bids are to be sought and contracts probably awarded in July. Brig-Gen. Edgar Jadwin, assistant chief of engineers for the War Department, at Washington, visited Boston today to get first-hand details of the proposed work, meeting port officials, shipping interests, civic, commercial and business men on a trip of inspection down the harbor.

The improvements have been the subject of agitation for some years and the first definite step toward obtaining the work took place last October at a public hearing held at the Boston Chamber of Commerce, under the auspices of its maritime association. Prominent among the proposed changes is the deepening of the Broad Sound Channel from 35 to 40 feet at mean low water, from President Roads to the open sea, a distance of two miles.

Joint Committees Act

Inspection of the localities to be improved was arranged by a joint committee of the maritime association and the army engineers. The association's committee consists of Charles E. Spencer Jr., Capt. Eugene E. O'Donnell and Sidney J. Jackson. The engineer's committee is composed of Maj. S. C. Godfrey, Maj. T. B. Parker and Capt. David E. Burr. The party, with a large delegation of representative interests from this vicinity, left Central Wharf, passed through the harbor and through Broad Sound, aboard the government steamer, Gen. Thomas S. Jesup. They also visited Fort River and other parts of the harbor where extensive improvements are to be made.

Changes Outlined in Part

Major Godfrey, acting as spokesman, said:
The story of the development of Boston Harbor is a striking commentary on the increasing size of vessels and the need of larger and deeper channels. The first definite project for improvement, adopted in 1867, called for a depth of only 23 feet at mean low water. In 1892 a project for improvement of the harbor was given by the Congress, the plan for a 27-foot channel, the so-called Narrows Channel. East Broad Channel, authorized in 1899, provided for a depth of 29 feet and a width of 1200 feet.

Only three years later, however, the need for still greater depths was so urgent that a new outlet to the sea, 35 feet deep and 1500 feet wide, was ordered. This is the present North Broad Channel, completed some 10 years ago. The same depth is carried in a channel 1200 feet wide from President Roads to the Navy Yard.

Some years passed, and even the 35-foot channel seemed inadequate. Recommendations for 40-foot depths were finally successful to the extent that in 1917 Congress approved the project of providing a 40-foot channel, 300 feet wide, for the outer channel only, where the exposed location necessitates a somewhat greater margin of safety for boats entering the harbor. No funds were allotted, however, to carry out the project. In 1924, at the request of the maritime association, a hearing was held by the district engineer, at which a favorable case was made for the improvement.

Aid to Dry Dock

Naval officials stated that the provision of a 40-foot approach channel would be of great strategic value in connection with the naval dry dock in South Boston, the largest in the world. It was brought out also that it would also be to the great convenience of the larger ocean liners to be able to enter the harbor at all stages of the tide.

This year the river and harbor allotments approved by the Secre-

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MEXICO PUSHES IRRIGATION IDEA

American Interests Back Reclamation Projects in Northern States

MONTEREY, Mexico, June 18 (Special Correspondence).—More attention is being given to land reclamation by means of irrigation in various parts of northern Mexico than for several years. Several projects of this nature, involving the construction of dams for the storage of flood waters, are under consideration. The state governors are lending all possible encouragement to these enterprises.
In the State of Durango the construction of a dam across the Conchos River, storing water for the irrigating about 200,000 acres in the Mapimi Basin is proposed. It is stated that United States capital is interested in this project.

The uncertainty of crop production in the Laguna district around Torreon may be overcome by the fulfillment of the long-deferred project of building a dam across the Nazas River and storing the surplus water of that stream. When President Porfirio Diaz was overthrown the preliminary details for carrying out this water conservation enterprise were well advanced. According to engineers' estimates at that time the dam was to cost approximately \$12,000,000 United States money.

The flooding of the cotton-growing area of the Laguna district is now dependent upon the periodical overflow of the Nazas River. When there is a deficiency of rainfall in the Sierra Madre, where the stream has its source, a shortage of cotton production results.
Plans for irrigating approximately 200,000 acres of rich valley lands under the big dam across the Conchos River at Boquilla are being gradually formulated. This dam was constructed primarily for the purpose of furnishing water to operate the big hydroelectric plant which Canadian interests installed there several years ago. In the State of Tamaulipas, several large irrigation projects are under consideration. One of these contemplates building a dam across the San Juan River and the irrigation of an enormous area of land that is now a wilderness of chaparral. Several smaller irrigation projects are proposed along the larger streams, where ideal reservoir sites are available.

HALF OF TAX DOLLAR GOES FOR SCHOOLS

GRAND RAPIDS, June 19.—(Special Correspondence).—Grand Rapids citizens pay 54.4 cents of each dollar in taxes for the construction of new schools, for buildings recently erected and for operating the system. Figures from the city treasurer's office show that the cost of school operation has been reduced from 35 cents of each tax dollar for last year to 37.4 cents for this year. The building outlay, however, has risen from 14 cents to 17 cents.

For parks and recreation the 1925-26 year will need 4.2 on a dollar as compared with 4.1 of last year.

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MAYOR QUINN AT WHITE COURT

President Approves Plans for Celebration in Cambridge, July 3

SWAMPSCOTT, June 26 (Special).—President Coolidge received his first official visitor today since he started his summer vacation here Wednesday. Edward W. Quinn, Mayor of Cambridge, Mass., called at White Court to outline plans for the city's celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Washington's assuming command of the Continental Army July 3 at which the President has consented to deliver the principal address. The President expressed his approval of the arrangements, and gave Mayor Quinn assurance that he would speak. He had prepared his address before leaving Washington.

Appointment by President Coolidge of Dwight Hall of Dover, N. H., as Controller of Customs for the Fourth District, including Boston, was also announced. Mr. Hall, whose headquarters will be in Portsmouth, N. H., succeeds Harry W. Spaulding, whose resignation previously had been accepted. Another appointment made known today was that of Alfred J. Pearson of Drake University, Des Moines, Ia., to be Minister to Finland. John B. Stetson of Philadelphia, Pa., had been offered this post, but declined.

This morning Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge motored to Marblehead, where the Presidential yacht, Mayflower, is anchored.
Other than his intention to spend his time as quietly as possible, the President has no plans for the week-end. It was reported that he would

TREND AWAY FROM INSURGENCY SHOWN IN WISCONSIN'S POLITICS

(Continued from Page 1)

Governor of the State, and those opposed to him, but Mr. La Follette sent personal appeal to the leaders not to "wear" among themselves.

Mr. Blaine's Political Rise

Mr. Blaine rose to power at a time when La Follette lieutenants had lost temporary control of the state machinery. He was a La Follette leader and by his victory for the Governorship restored La Folletteism. But he began immediately to build his own political machine and to make Blaineism something that was not synonymous with La Folletteism.

Mr. Blaine wants to be United States Senator, and he wants to name the next Governor. He has been planning to run against Mr. Lenroot next year. How much the passing of Mr. La Follette will change his plans is a question, but if he is pitted against Mr. Lenroot he will not have nearly all the La Follette support, observers declare. Much of this sup-

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SECTION OF QUINCY MAY
SECEDE TO GET PROTECTION

(Continued from Page 1)

ing system for the city, will hold a joint session tonight with the planning board. The meeting has been called at the request of Wilson Marsh, chairman of the board, to begin study of new zoning laws. It is expected that public hearings will be arranged.

The personnel of the special committee of citizens has been announced as follows:

Ward 1—James F. Young, George E. Pfaffmann.

Ward 2—Horace Ellison, Timothy J. Carey.

Ward 3—Angus D. Martin, George W. Brown.

Ward 4—Joseph Lamb, Owen H. O'Toole.

Ward 5—J. Thomas Baldwin, Ernest B. Neal.

Ward 6—Herman F. Bryan, John T. McCarthy.

Failure of the city council to grant protection of numerous residential districts in Quincy from commercial construction has brought a protest from the home owners, who, in their notice of tonight's mass meeting, declare:

"Ninety per cent of the residents of North Quincy oppose the commercial spoliation of our Shore Reservation. Quincy City Council ignored our wishes and, under the guise of more exhaustive study, gave the real estate promoters the delay they asked for. Anyone can now build a machine shop on the next next door to your home, and destroy its value. You are helpless. What are you going to do about it? Public opinion is an invincible weapon. You can help win protection by sending your voice and your vote. Talk it up. Bring them to the meeting. Bring them to the meeting. And be sure and bring 'friend wife'."

Restrictions Expired June 1

Quincy has delayed zoning for a number of years, but a demand for immediate protective action was precipitated the first of June when the restrictions, under which the residential sections of Wollaston had developed for 20 years, expired. In the section which had been developed by those who wanted one and two-family houses, practically 100 per cent of the owners signed petitions to have continued the restrictions under which they had established the community, but their desire failed to obtain from them from the council the passage of a zoning ordinance, so that their community is now faced with the possibility of promiscuous sprinkling of commercial establishments.

Leaders of the citizens will now seek solution of the problem from a new angle—through the medium of the building laws. They may ask that the city council amend these ordinances for the express purpose of protecting the residential areas—Wollaston, North Quincy, and the section between the two—until regulations can be set up.

Just before Quincy's difficulties began on June 1 two zoning ordinances were introduced in the council. What the ordinance is described by Edward R. Hall, long a resident of Quincy and a leader in the effort to preserve the beauty of the city's residential sections. To a representative of The Christian Science Monitor he said:

Mr. Hall's Statement

A public hearing attended by about 1000 residents was held May 25. Nearly all were in favor of a zoning law and in addition a petition signed by 3000 residents was submitted in the interest of such regulation.

At the hearing most of those who opposed the general proposition of zoning were a few real estate operators or those having commercial interests while the great majority favoring some sort of protective zoning were owners of residences whose only object was to protect their homes and preserve the quality of their community.

While the special interests urged delay on the specious plea of progress and growth of the city, the home owners pointed out that either zoning plan made due allowance for the orderly growth of the medium of business of the city by holding the restrictions to the residential sections and freeing the main and regularly accepted business thoroughfares for proper commercial development, but that by not passing any zoning ordinance at all, the residents

of the section was left unprotected from invasion by commercial establishments.

A special point was made of the fact that the Quincy Boulevard along the Wollaston and Atlantic water front needed special protection from the crowding in of a large residential hotel in the midst of residences built along the shore. It was pointed out that such a thing would attract an undesirable element and ruin the residential quality of the section.

Measure Defeated

On June 1, a week after this hearing, the city council met prepared to pass what was known as the Commission ordinance. But one of the members and author of another plan which had not received favor, objected to its passage on the ground of illegality and following a prolonged debate it was voted to put the matter over to a special meeting on June 4. But on June 4 the council finally rejected the plan by a vote of 7 to 2, leaving the city unprotected so far as zoning is concerned.

Today we are facing a very serious situation. The council, however, still has a chance to help us. We believe that changes in the building laws would protect us quite substantially. We believe that restrictions could be applied at the beach so that only residences could be built there. We believe that the altering of dwellings into apartment houses could be discouraged, if not prevented, by a requirement that all be of first-class construction.

AMERICAN STUDENTS
WIN SCHOLARSHIPSProvide One Year of Study in
European Schools

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Closer contact between the universities of the United States and those of other countries will be fostered by the awarding of eight scholarships to American college students for study abroad, as announced by the American Council on Education. The scholarships go to students who have completed the first two years of an American college course, and who will be given one year of study in a foreign university before graduating from their own colleges.

Eight students were chosen from 155 applicants, representing 37 colleges and universities in 32 states. In announcing the awards, the American Council on Education emphasized the high quality of scholarship represented by all of the applicants. "Almost any of them," it was said, "might have worthily represented the American Council on Education in the educational experiment undertaken."

Award of scholarships was made to students from Colorado State Teachers' College, New York University, Yale University, Princeton University, Cornell University, Bryn Mawr College, Swarthmore College, and the College of the City of New York.

COLD STORAGE SUPPLY
OF FOOD INCREASES

Massachusetts' cold supply held in cold storage is making substantial increases, compared with the stock at the corresponding time last year, according to a report issued today at the State House by Hermann C. Lythgoe, director of the Food and Drug Division of the Department of Public Health. Mr. Lythgoe stated that on June 1, this year, there was in cold storage in Massachusetts 36,635,687 pounds of foodstuffs as compared with the supply on June 1, 1924, when there were 32,706,879 pounds in storage. On June 1, 1925, the figures were 44,724,235 pounds.

The increase in holdings compared with the supply of last year, is due, largely, to the stock of poultry. The poultry holdings this year have been somewhat higher than during former years and are going out at a slower rate than usual. The holdings of butter, eggs, beef, and lamb are normal. The pork holdings are slightly below normal but are following the usual seasonal trends.

World News in Brief

Tokyo (AP)—The plan for a deep waterway canal between Tokyo and Yokohama is to be revived, according to the Japan Advertiser, which states that the authorities of the Department of Home Affairs are drafting a bill for presentation to the Diet at its next session for the appropriation of 20,000,000 yen to be used in completing the project. It is expected the work will require about four years.

Washington (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission's proceedings against a dozen principal farm implement makers, charging conspiracy, have been dropped. Dismissal of the case was announced in a brief statement which commission officials would not enlarge. The action was taken after a division, with commissioners Nugent and Thompson dissenting.

Sydney, N. S. W.—Serious extension of the shipping trouble here is considered likely. The marine and transport group of the Seamen's Union have decided to stand solidly behind the seamen. Representatives of marine organizations, the gas workers and the electrical trades of the other states have been invited to come to Sydney to discuss the situation.

Stockholm (AP)—The daily wants of two-thirds of Sweden's population are now supplied through co-operative organizations, according to a recently completed investigation by the governmental Board of Social Inquiry. To the Consumers' Co-operative Society no fewer than 243,451 persons belong, or 17 per cent of the entire population, but as each member represents a family, the total number of profit sharing customers is easily four times that figure.

Jerusalem (AP)—The Jewish National Fund has invested almost \$6,000,000 in the purchase and improvement of land in Palestine. From October, 1920, to April, 1925, approximately the period of Sir Herbert Samuel's administration as high commissioner, according to a report issued by the world headquarters of the fund here. Of this money \$5,194,440 was spent in the purchase of agricultural and urban land and \$745,560 in land improvements, including the drying up of swamps, road building, water supply installation and building loans to new settlers.

Harrisburg (AP)—Publication this year of 16 proposed amendments to the State Constitution will depend upon the decision of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court in the proposed soldiers' bonus amendment case. The litigation came before the court in an action to compel the Secretary of the Commonwealth, who advertises all amendments, to certify it for submission to the voters this fall.

Ocean City, N. J. (AP)—More than 125 delegates from all sections of the country attended the opening conference of the National Dairy Council here. A demonstration illustrating the work of the council during the year and plans for the future will be exhibited.

Washington (AP)—A survey of the peach industry from the Atlantic coast as far west as Colorado is being made by the Department of Agriculture to determine the feasibility of issuing crop reports on commercial production, as is now being done with apples.

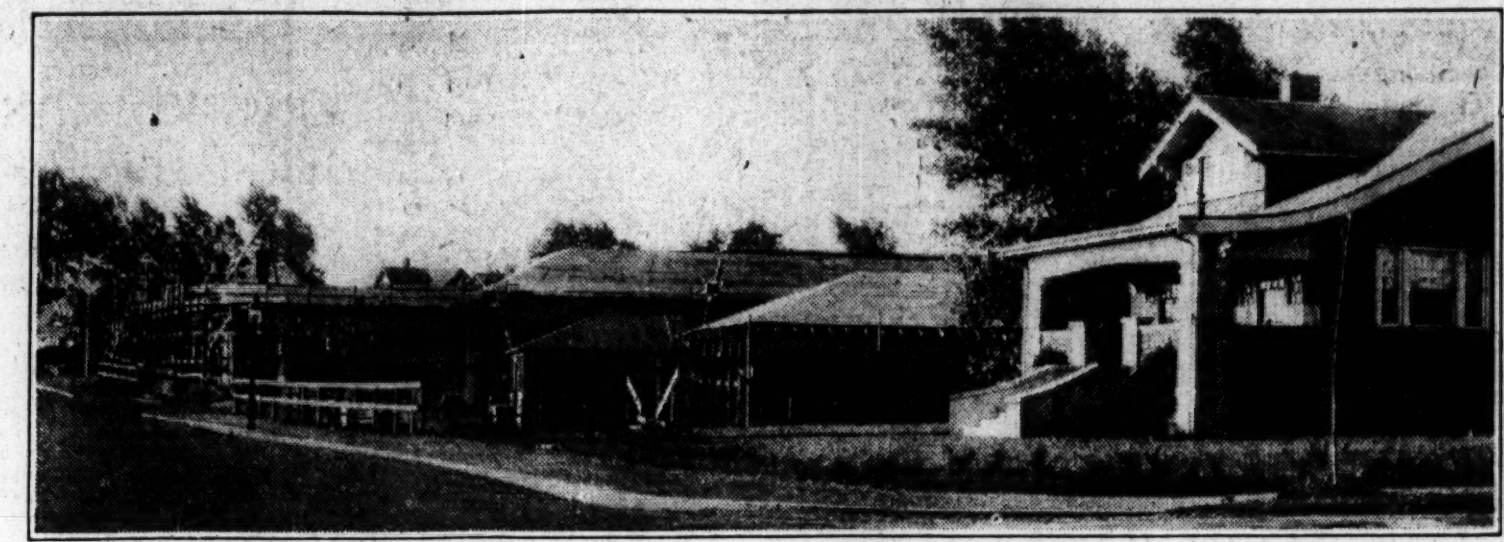
Philadelphia (AP)—Negotiations for revision of the wages and working conditions of the 6000 telegraphers of the Pennsylvania Railroad system have been brought to a successful conclusion, the company announced. Details of the revision were not announced.

Plattsburg, N. Y. (AP)—"Get transportation out of politics," is the advice of Lucius S. Storr, managing director of the American Electric Railway Association, as given in an address prepared for the convention of the New York State transit men.

Salmon, Penobscot River
Green Peas, from our own garden.
Choicest Eggs, nearly breakfast, doz. 55c
Golden Dawn Bread, from our own ovens, no better loaf made.

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Other Markets—At Lexington, Bedford, and Rochester.

What a Zoning Ordinance Would Prevent



View of a Part of the Quincy Boulevard, Showing Residence at Right and the Proximity of Amusement Hall Under Construction Just Beyond. Residents Are to Hold a Mass Meeting, Seeking Immediate Zoning Restrictions by the City Council.

REALTORS NAME
ROBERT JENISONExtend City Plan System
and Limit Signboards,
H. R. Ennis Pleads

DETROIT, Mich., June 26 (Special).—The name of Robert Jenison, Birmingham, Ala., has been reported to the National Association of Real Estate Boards by the nominating committee for president of the association during the coming year. Several cities, foremost of which are understood to be Tulsa, Okla., Atlantic City, N. J., and Estes Park, Colo., are seeking the convention for next year.

American cities are today showing genuine interest in their future development, H. R. Ennis, president for 1924 of the association, said in an address prepared for delivery at the convention. The remarking of cities, he added, has cost untold millions of dollars, which loss could have been avoided during their growth, but which now, in many instances, is impossible to correct, due to the prohibitive cost.

More people should see and study America first, Mr. Ennis declared, adding that such a course would produce a better citizenship. To those who have viewed America first, and then Europe, he said, it is plain that better and wiser city planning is imperative in the United States.

Business Districts

"Our residential districts, taken as a whole, are beautiful," he explained, "but we must not forget that our business sections are equally important, considered from both the aesthetic and practical sides. There is where we pass our business careers."

Every real estate board should have a committee of its members co-operating year in and year out with the business owners and tenants for the improvement and beautification of their business districts, Mr. Ennis advocated.

Excessive use of signboards, he continued, has rendered many streets otherwise would have been beautiful and attractive. Limitation of signboards can be accomplished most effectively through the State Legislature, in Mr. Ennis' opinion. He advocated that the real estate boards sponsor such legislation.

Property owners have a perfect right, he continued, to demand that no one be permitted to erect in a community a building which does not conform to surrounding properties. An adequate check on the waste in properties is one of the greatest needs, Mr. Ennis believes.

Press and Signboards

"Newspapers," he said, "have been accused of ulterior motives in giving space against the use of billboards. I have talked with many newspaper men about this matter and in no instance have I found such an accusation to be true." Mr. Ennis continued: "The newspaper's opinion, however, is branching out continually in order to better meet the demands of their businesses. While transportation costs mean much in the location of a new plant, yet the city itself has quite a deciding influence. Business is interested in city government, schools, churches, places of amusement, playgrounds and parks. These things make for better citizens and employees, and contented employees produce increased dividends."

FILM MEN TO FIGHT
CENSORSHIP BILL

HARTFORD, Conn., June 26.—(AP)—George W. Wickersham of New York, former attorney-general of the United States, was engaged yesterday to be associated with Ben-

Beautiful BENDEMEER

In the shadow of Mt. Evans, Colorado, on Mountain Park Highway, Rooms in BENDEMEER Lodge; meals; horsekeeping cabins. Horseback riding, hiking, canoeing, sports of rest, etc., welcome. Free booklet, rates, address: Hoff-Schroeder Cafeteria, 1547 W. 2nd St., Den. Co., Denver, Colo.

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REICH TO DELAY
NOTE TO FRANCEGermany Decides to Conduct
Diplomatic Soundings—
Cabinet Is Invited

By Special Cable

BERLIN, June 26.—Departmental discussions on the Briand note have reached a point where official Cabinet meetings become possible to consider Germany's reply. The first meeting was held yesterday, which extended late into the night and considerable time will necessarily elapse before an answer is formulated by the Cabinet, and no binding decisions will be made without the settlement of the evacuation and disarmament questions.

Austen Chamberlain's speech, so far as comments have appeared, has aroused very different opinions. While Die Zeit prints in large letters "Mr. Chamberlain's Peace Speech," the Berlin Tageblatt says that "the agitated and anxious nations" are where they were. Those who expected elucidations and a thorough sifting of the mountain of confusion and doubts contained in M. Briand's note must feel, the paper says, bitterly disappointed. The phrase "no right to march through" is gladly welcomed by other papers.

The Christian Science Monitor representative learns from an unimpeachable source that a formal reply will not yet be sent to the note, but that diplomatic soundings will be continued, for the purpose of elucidating the various disputed points, above all France's demand for a one-sided guarantee for proposed treaties with eastern states.

The decision of the Cabinet is regarded as noteworthy, because lately considerable difference of opinion has prevailed in Government circles concerning the pact; now, however, the complete solidarity of all the Cabinet members has been obtained. The decision of the Cabinet is to be laid before President von Hindenburg today, and an official communication is expected to be published this evening.

This rule has proved ineffective. It does not sufficiently protect the country from the member, or small group of members, who for any reason would prevent necessary legislation from reaching consideration. And a majority of the members of negative power is not contemplated in the powers vested in the legislative branch of the Government by the Constitution.

This abuse of power—for it is nothing short of that—has resulted in a state of affairs that too often makes it impossible for a short session of Congress, such as the one which recently adjourned, to enact any legislation except the appropriations necessary to keep the activities of the Government in operation.

In the last session, the defeat of any such supply measure by filibuster would have forced an extra session of Congress. That would have been an invasion of the powers of the Executive. Under the Constitution, the President has sole discretion to assemble Congress in extra session.

In focusing attention on the need for a revision of the Senate's procedure, the Vice-President is voicing the opinion of many Senators and a public conviction that legislative processes should be liberalized where necessary to facilitate the public business. In the next session, the Senate should give early consideration to this necessary business of setting its house in order.

COURSE FOR FARM WOMEN
RALPH, N. C., June 22 (Special Correspondence).—The farm women's course of a week, conducted by State College Summer School, has ended. Sixty women were enrolled, 48 of whom won certificates of merit. Four courses were offered: Cooking, clothing, interior decorating and poultry raising.

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GOVERNORS OF STATES ON WAY
FOR THEIR MAINE CONFERENCE

More Than Two-Thirds of Executives Have Definitely
Stated Their Intention of Attending Sessions to
Be Held at Poland Springs Next Week

PORTLAND, Me., June 26 (Special).—With acceptances already received from more than two-thirds of the Governors of the United States, many of the Nation's state executives are today en route for New York City, where on Sunday they will sail aboard the steamer Calvin Austin for Portland, preliminary to the opening of the seventeenth annual Governors' conference Monday afternoon in one of New England's most picturesque summer resorts, Poland Springs, Me.

With numerous issues of national interest facing the 1925 gubernatorial session, June 29 to July 1, indications are now that it will be attended by one of the largest and most distinguished groups of Governors which has ever assembled at a yearly convocation.

Budget to Be Discussed

The complete agenda of the meeting includes consideration of the dominant question of national and state budgets. In prepared addresses, Brig.-Gen. Herbert M. Lord, director of the federal budget, will represent the national view, and Alfred E. Smith, Governor of New York, whose advocacy of supremacy of the executive budget in Albany, and his more recent sponsorship of a \$100,000,000 bonding plan has elicited both strong opposition and warm support, will discuss the varying aspects of the state budget.

Problems of co-operative marketing, agriculture, the federal and state distribution of governmental powers, and the prison administration and state co-operation in prison-made goods will also receive extended discussion. Ralph O. Brewster, Governor of Maine, who will deliver the address of welcome; governors Nellie T. Ross of Wyoming, Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland, John Hammill of Iowa, Thomas G. McLeod of South Carolina, Adam McMullen of Nebraska, and Mal W. A. Welch, general manager Painesville, Interstate Parks, New York, are among the other speakers who will deliver formal papers.

Arriving in Portland on the Calvin Austin at 8 o'clock Monday morning, the governors will be greeted by a committee of Portland citizens and will be entertained at the Congress Square Hotel for breakfast. They will be taken on an automobile tour of the city during the morning, and later driven to the Poland Springs House for the first session of the conference in the afternoon. The budget question and related subjects will be the first to be considered, the evening being devoted to Major Welch's address on national and state parks.

Business Sessions
The sessions will continue throughout Tuesday, with Governor and Mrs. Brewster entertaining the executives, their wives and guests at a banquet at night. Following an informal round-table discussion of prison administration and other questions which the governors desire to raise, a final meeting at 10:30 o'clock Wednesday morning will close the business of the conference, the governors spending the remainder of the week in touring Maine.

Arrangements for the conference have been going forward for many weeks, under the direction of the

executive committee, which includes Gov. E. Lee Trinkle of Virginia, chairman; W. W. Brandeis of Alabama, Ralph O. Brewster of Maine, Alex. J. Groesbeck of Michigan and Roland H. Hartley of Washington. Cary A. Hardee of Live Oak, Fla., is secretary, and John G. Townsend Jr. of Selbyville, Del., is treasurer.

Among the governors whose early acceptances were received are Clarence J. Morley of Colorado, John W. Trumbull of Connecticut, Robert P. Robinson of Delaware, John W. Martin of Florida, Edward Jackson of Indiana, John Hammill of Iowa, Ralph O. Brewster of Maine, Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland, Alvan T. Fuller of Massachusetts, Alex. J. Groesbeck of Michigan, Theodore Christianson of Minnesota, Henry L. Whitfield of Mississippi, Adam McMullen of Nebraska, John G. Wilmot of New Hampshire, Alfred E. Smith of New York, M. E. Trapp of Oklahoma, Aram J. Pothier of Rhode Island, Thomas G. McLeod of South Carolina, Franklin S. Billings of Vermont, E. Lee Trinkle of Virginia, and Nellie T. Ross of Wyoming.

Following the conference an elaborate program of entertainment has been provided. On Wednesday morning the governors will be motored to Augusta where they will dine at the executive mansion. Automobile and train trips to various points of interest in Maine, including Bangor, Fort Kent, Houlton, Bar Harbor, Lafayette National Park, are arranged for Thursday and Friday. They will be guests of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bok on Cyrus H. Curtis' yacht, "Lyndonia," on Saturday, the majority of the visiting executives leaving Camden that afternoon by boat.

POSTMEN OF PARIS
GO OUT ON STRIKE

PARIS, June 25 (AP).—The postmen of Paris went on strike today to back a demand for payment of wages arrears. They were promised an increase of 1800 francs by the Herriot Government, but received only 500 francs in 1924.

The strike is greatly inconveniencing American banking houses and firms, as today is "Ocean Mail Day." Several thousand mail bags from the Berengaria, Reliance and other vessels were lying unopened this morning at the post office.

ONTARIO MINERAL INCREASE
TORONTO, Ont., June 24 (Special Correspondence).—Mineral production in Ontario during the first quarter of 1925 amounted in value to \$14,349,000, as compared with \$11,575,000 in the first three months of 1924, according to a report of the Ontario Department of Mines. All the metals except platinum and pig iron registered increased production, especially gold, which went well over the \$6,000,000 mark.

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76 YEARS A STORE FOR MEN AND BOYS

Special Libraries Association Re-elects Boston Man President

Daniel N. Handy to Continue to Head Group Holding Meeting in Conjunction With All New England Libraries—Massachusetts Library Club Elects

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., June 25 (Special).—Daniel N. Handy, librarian of the Insurance Library Association of Boston, was re-elected president of the Special Libraries Association today at the business session of its annual conference which is being held at the New Ocean House in conjunction with the All New England Library Conference.

Other officers elected were William F. Jacob, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y., first vice-president; Miss Margaret Reynolds, First Wisconsin National Bank, Milwaukee, Wis., second vice-president; and Miss Gertrude D. Peterkin, American Telephone and Telegraph Company, New York, secretary and treasurer.

At the annual meeting this morning of the Massachusetts Library Club Frank H. Chase, reference librarian of the Boston Public Library, was elected president to succeed Edward H. Rodstone.

Biography Contrasts
The contrast between the kind of biography that is being written and that which is contained in the "hard covers" of a book was brought out by Robert L. O'Brien, editor of the Boston Herald, in a talk last evening on the newspaper library.

"Biographies contained in compendiums and directories are stupidly complimentary, while the biography which is being made in the clipping bureau tends to be gossipy, speculative, and interesting."

"The hard covers" biography is a complete record, whereas there is constant change in the biography being made in the clipping bureau.

Each clipping might be labeled to be continued. It is a fascinating study to watch the changing viewpoints of individuals as the clipping biography piles up from year to year or from day to day.

Although the clipping bureau contains much fact information, Mr. O'Brien professed a preference for its biographical material.

Great Britain Libraries
A message from the special libraries of Great Britain was brought to the association by T. Coulson of the British Office of Library Bureau, London.

Mr. Coulson attributed the recent growth of special libraries in England largely to the inspiration received from a visit last year to the Special Libraries Association by the British delegate, J. G. Pearce. Mr. Coulson stated that within the year the Carnegie Corporation had made a bequest making it possible for the British association to employ a paid secretary. He said:

"England is far from experiencing anything like the prosperity that exists in this country. Therefore the commercial gain must not only tend to its present markets but get new ones, and in this endeavor the Government has made a law that future competition should be cut out in 25 industries and this has meant the establishment of 25 research associations. These are administered by highly trained librarians who know not only the information to be found but how it can be best applied."

As an indication of this trend, even in world-famous institutions, Mr. Coulson intimated that a library of this kind in Oxford, which had been in existence for 400 years, although still lacking the facility of a telephone, had modernized its equipment to the extent of adding a typewriter.

A gift of a complete set of the magazine, "Special Libraries," was made by the Special Libraries Association to its British colleague.

Agricultural Research
In speaking on the development of agricultural research, Sidney B. Haskell, director of the Experiment Station, Massachusetts Agricultural College, said that the two main requirements were that research efforts be intensified, and that the results of this research be recorded in such a way as to be readily available for use. This latter need, he said, was the province and problem of the librarian.

Although there have been many notable achievements in agricultural research, he said, the outstanding failure has been that, despite the work of a generation, the cotton boll weevil of the south has not yet been brought under control.

That the special library which serves the public utility company has to deal not with one phase of business activity but with many was brought out by discussions in the meeting yesterday afternoon of the Advertising—Commercial—Industrial group.

"The object of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company," said Miss Mary de la Cox, librarian in that organization, "is to arrange the telephone business so that everybody in the United States who has a telephone can be able to talk to everybody else, and this involves a study of conditions in various towns and cities. We might be called on, for instance, to estimate the number of telephones needed in Kalamazoo, Mich., 20 years hence."

Departmental Libraries
She explained that the library of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company was not a large centralized library but made up of departmental libraries—the general, the legal, the technology or engineering, and the

clipping bureau department. Also there is a historical museum, where are kept such curiosities as the first telephone over which the twang of the wire was heard, the curator here being known as the historical librarian. It was not thought feasible to have one central library on account of the enormous space that would be required.

Miss Alma C. Mitchell of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, told that in her library a broadcasting bulletin was got out by the library. In this are listed such matters of interest to executives as an increase in rates, a new power plant being built in the section, or the fact that employees in a certain company are asking for an increase in pay. Miss Mitchell has devised a little reminder card which is sent around every now and then to company executives with this message: "Telephone your company library to settle a disputed fact, for forgotten name, to verify a date, to learn what other companies are doing along your lines."

"You might think a railroad library would be simply a collection of railroad on railroads," said Miss Jessie Callan of the Bessmer and Lake Erie Railroad Co. of Pittsburgh, Pa., "but our demands embrace the whole field of economics, and there are no hard and fast rules about what a library should contain. At present we are making a special study of several commodities."

Officers Elected
The same officers in this group were re-elected for the coming year: F. A. Mooney, librarian, Dennison Manufacturing Company, chairman; and Ethel A. Shields, librarian, Eastman Kodak Company, secretary.

In the newspaper group, the most recently formed section of the Special Libraries Association, the following officers were elected: William Alcott, Boston Globe, chairman; John H. Miller, Kings Feature Syndicate, vice-chairman; Miss Agnes J. Peterson, Milwaukee Journal, secretary; Maurice Symonds, New York Daily News, treasurer; Joseph F. Kwapi, Philadelphia Public Ledger, chairman of committees.

Francis E. Cady, librarian of the National Lamp Works, Cleveland, O., was re-elected chairman of the technology group, and Rose L. Vornelker, librarian of the White Motor Company, Cleveland, secretary.

Miss Margaret Reynolds, librarian, First Wisconsin National Bank, Milwaukee, will serve again as chairman of the financial group; the new vice-chairman being Miss Eleanor Cavanaugh, librarian, Standard Statistics Company, New York. In recounting his acquaintance with Kate Douglas Wiggin as a summer neighbor, A. L. T. Cummings, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, told of the amateur theatricals and entertainments which were put on in the barn at the author's home at Hollis, Me., "the theme of five cents being used for betterment of the summer community."

AUTHORITY OF COAST GUARD ISSUE IN CASE
Seizure Outside 12-Mile Limit Goes to Court of Appeals

HARTFORD, Conn., June 25 (AP).—John Buckley, United States district attorney, and George H. Cohen, assistant United States attorney, have appealed to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals to overrule the recent decision of Judge Edwin S. Thomas of the District Court that the coast guard had no legal right to seize the steam tug Underwriter outside the 12-mile limit from the United States coast.

Judge Thomas dismissed the libel proceedings against the ship on the ground that he had no jurisdiction in the case because of the unlawful seizure. The United States attorneys in their appeal maintain that the coast guard, acting as a servant of the sovereign, can seize American ships anywhere.

The case will be argued in the second district, New York, one time between October and May, with Henry W. Rogers as presiding judge of the Circuit Court of Appeals. Mr. Cohen said that many of the numerous ships seized have been captured beyond this limit, and as a result of Judge Thomas' decision a half-dozen run-running vessels have had libel proceedings against them held up.

The "Underwriter" was seized by the United States coast guard ship Cassin at a point 34 miles off Black Island, on Dec. 7, 1924. It was laden with 311 cases of liquor. John J. O'Brien of New York City was in charge with a crew of 13 men. After the seizure the tug was turned over to Jeremiah Dillon, deputy customs collector at New London, and libel action was started. The ship was licensed several years ago to do only coastwise trading.

COMMERCE CHAMBER HONORS MR. COONLEY
About 60 members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, including past presidents, directors and leading

150 SOUTH END CHILDREN HAPPY

Two Months' Vacation on 600-Acre Farm Starts

A two months' summer vacation in the country for 150 children from the South End will begin on July 1 when friends of the Morgan Memorial will lend their automobiles for the day to transport the children and their leaders to the farm. The farm is a 600-acre fresh air camp at South Abol.

There were about 100 applicants for places at the camp. The opportunity was given those who, in the opinion of the directors, would benefit most by the outing. In connection with the camp the directors furnished those interested and established a park for automobiles and expect that several hundred motorists will take advantage of the stopping place 82 miles from Boston and but a short distance from the Mohawk Trail between Abol and Orange.

Roadside Stand Proposed
Also it is planned to establish at least one roadside stand on the main road at which will be sold fresh farm products at reasonable prices. Here information about the crops will be furnished those interested and directions given for reaching them.

The nursery children are housed in a separate building which has lately been enlarged to accommodate more small children. The boys have a camp of their own and the girls have one specially for them. Besides the three main camps in the general camp there are the camps for boys and girls at Camp Wesley. Those attending this camp remain at the South End and somewhat older than those at the general camps.

Other buildings of the institution are the administration camp which will be occupied by Fred C. Moore, treasurer of the Morgan Memorial and his family; the Bux Bungalow, for guests; the industrial school, the concert hall, the men's camp, housing 20 men employed by the Morgan Memorial at South Abol, the year-round, the rug factory and other industrial buildings, the farm houses and farm buildings. Besides these, there is the woman's camp, where many women may stay for the summer.

Lollipop Supply Abundant
Extensive improvements have been made to the grounds at South Abol since last summer. New streets have been laid out, and hundreds of trees planted, and extensions made to a number of camps. The mineral spring has been enclosed and made exceptionally attractive. It is proposed to construct a bungalow for persons to stay in for varying periods in order to be handy to the water the spring affords.

A Boston business man who is interested in the work of the Morgan Memorial has offered to furnish free and plentiful lollipops to all the children at the camp once each week and there will be no restriction on the number provided.

SPRINGFIELD PARK LAND MAY BE LOST
Irregular Taking Charged by City Solicitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 25 (Special).—More than 200 acres of land, taken by the city a year ago for park purposes, may be lost to the city if an opinion given yesterday by Charles H. Beckwith, city solicitor, holds good. Mr. Beckwith finds in his opinion that the order of acquisition was irregular and that the taking of the land is consequently invalid.

Should it be necessary to retake the land, the whole procedure must be repeated, necessitating another contest in the City Council, with a changed membership whose stand on the project is uncertain. Mayor Parker is known to look with disfavor on the project, the park unless the approximate cost of the development is known in advance.

Mr. Beckwith said: "A year ago, the law was changed to provide that before the Park Commission could take land, it must be authorized to do so by the City Council and an appropriation made. In this case, an appropriation was made toward the cost. It is my opinion that the appropriation does not constitute an authorization."

BRIDGE REMOVAL UP TO RAILROAD
The Department of Public Utilities, in a decision rendered today, leaves to the judgment of the officials of the

businessmen, gathered at the Brookline Country Club last night, where a dinner was held in honor of Howard Coonley, former president of the Chamber. The dinner was a surprise to Mr. Coonley, who recently returned from a two-months' trip through the United States and a short vacation in Hawaii. A gift was presented to Mr. Coonley in appreciation of his services to the Chamber. He served as its president during 1923 and 1924 as well as most of the Chamber's fiscal year ending last May.

Some of those present at the function were: E. Fred Cullen, H. B. Denison, J. W. Gilber, Charles R. Gow, Henry I. Harriman, Ralph Horablow, A. C. Ratschky, George S. Smith, F. S. Snyder, Robert S. Weeks, B. F. White and Edward F. Woods.

HIGHER SCHOOL PAY SUGGESTED
Superintendents Show How Rural Schools Might Be Improved

Simplification of the duties of the teacher in the ungraded one-teacher rural school in order to secure better teaching, was the object of a survey of problems of such schools recently made by a committee of superintendents working in cooperation with the Massachusetts Department of Education. The committee advocates better salaries as a means of attracting and holding better prepared teachers and special financial recognition of credits obtained by teachers in summer school work or correspondence courses.

Several factors are working in favor of better rural schools, the committee finds. In some of the normal schools' instructors are definitely urging students to begin work in a rural school, as the best possible foundation for future rapid advancement. A few of the stronger are accepting the advice. Occasionally the committee found teachers of power and experience who deliberately had left city positions for rural work. One notable instance was that of a trained woman of culture who left a highly salaried executive position in a large Massachusetts city several years ago to teach in one-teacher schools. Her influence in those communities has been unusual.

In view of the numerous subjects of study, the different ages and grades of pupils, it is of particular importance that the teacher in the one-teacher school shall have a clear, broad conception of the purposes of the school and the true meaning of her work. "Without a recognition of the larger aims and purposes of the school, teachers are likely to go about their work with little vision, following textbooks, covering ground and accomplishing little of real worth." Instead of copying the city graded school, the committee believes that the subjects which are most essential to the carrying out of the larger aims of the schools.

In order to make possible more efficient teaching in the most fundamental subjects, the committee recommends elimination of certain subjects in the curriculum, reduction of subject matter in others and correlation of kindred subjects. The committee believes that simplifying the organization of the school are recommended by the committee: Grouping pupils by subjects rather than by grades; alteration of subjects, emphasizing one or more on certain days, weeks, months or semesters; and alternation of grades in which two grades do together the work of one year in a given subject and the next year take up the work of an omitted subject.

The committee presents a carefully worked-out plan for carrying on the daily program of the school which it is making available to all teachers. This places what the committee believes to be the proper emphasis on recitation and study periods, giving details of procedure.

Everett J. Best, superintendent of schools in Northfield, Bernardston, G. L. Leyden and Warwick; Frank P. Davidson, superintendent of schools in Buckland, Colrain and Shelburne; Millard C. Moore, superintendent of schools in Ashfield, Cummington, Goshen and Plainfield; and Burr F. Jones, supervisor of elementary education for the Massachusetts Department of Education.

SAMARIA DUE TONIGHT
Bringing 42 first-class, 46 second-class and 98 third-class passengers, the Cunard Line steamer Samaria will reach the East Boston dock by 8 o'clock tonight from Liverpool and Queenstown, according to radio messages received today. Grand Rabbi Pinchus Horwitz, who is on the Samaria, will be welcomed by a large delegation of New England Jews on his return from Palestine and European countries.

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150 SOUTH END CHILDREN HAPPY

Two Months' Vacation on 600-Acre Farm Starts

HIGHER SCHOOL PAY SUGGESTED

Superintendents Show How Rural Schools Might Be Improved

SCHOOLS CLOSE FOR SUMMER

Graduation Exercises Held Throughout City—Special Classes Ready

The public schools of Greater Boston closed today for the summer. Graduation exercises were held in virtually all the elementary and intermediate schools and in some of the high schools.

A number of the schools held their celebrations earlier in the week. The close of the regular schools is to be followed on Monday by the opening of special schools. There will be summer review schools for pupils who wish to make up one or two subjects in which they have fallen behind, so as to go on with their classes in September, or to receive their graduation diplomas.

There will be play schools for children who would otherwise be mostly on the streets, where they can learn to sing, play musical instruments, read or listen to stories and do many things of a constructive recreational character. There will be also recreational handicraft centers of a different sort, children using the vocational equipment in different schools to carry out summer activities.

Playground Activities
The playgrounds open on full time Monday, providing opportunity for supervised play, both free and according to a prearranged schedule. There, too, there will be constructive handwork, but of a strictly recreational nature.

With the exception of the summer review schools, which are wholly academic, the summer program has been arranged with a view to providing the children with constructive play that will interest and hold them, keep them from the streets, and so direct them that they will naturally resort to right methods of self-entertainment when away from the school. In other words, to the "right use of leisure."

By noon today nearly all the graduation exercises had been held. Those of the Girls' Latin School and the Dorchester High School took place this afternoon. At the former, William B. Shaw, assistant superintendent of schools, presented diplomas to 131 young women. The graduates of the latter school were presented by Mr. Shaw.

Dorchester High Changes
This afternoon's exercises at the Dorchester High School are the seventy-third and also the last that will be held under the present organization which admits both boys and girls. Beginning next September it will be limited to girls, the boys being organized as a separate school. Diplomas were given to 470 students, to one, Ottilie Tavender as of the class of 1925. Mr. Tavender had some work to make up before receiving his diploma, made it up the next year, received a certificate to that effect, but has been out of the State since until now.

The High School of Practical Arts, Mechanic Arts High School and the Christopher Gibson elementary school will hold their graduation exercises this evening.

SHIP'S PAPERS REVEAL LIQUOR SYNDICATE
BANGOR, Me., June 25 (AP).—A rum syndicate backed by millions of dollars at the command of French and

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NEW HAVEN LINE ASKS BUS RIGHT

Petitions Utilities Board for Permit for Freight and Passenger Service

For the right to operate passenger and freight-carrying motorbuses in Massachusetts, the New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company petitioned the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities today at the State House.

It is understood that the railroad company will specify the localities it desires to serve with the new transportation system when the commissioners appoint a day for public hearings.

In the petition the railroad company also requests the commissioners to grant it the right to operate the motor, freight and passenger buses, either directly, or through a subsidiary concern, the New England Transportation Company, which has just been chartered with a capital of \$1,000,000.

NEW PASSPORT CHIEF ARRIVES IN BOSTON
Harry H. Bolds, newly appointed chief of the passport bureau which is to be established in Boston July 1, arrived here today and was assigned office space on the seventh floor of the Customs House by W. W. Lufkin, collector of the port. Mr. Bolds was formerly assistant chief of the passport bureau at Chicago. His office will issue passports for European travel without the delay formerly caused by going to Washington.

SECRETARIAL DIPLOMAS
The Rev. Albert D. Parker of Newtonville will deliver the address at a graduation exercises of Miss Michaud's secretarial school in Tremont Temple this evening. Diplomas will be presented by Miss Elizabeth J. Fitzgerald, head of the commercial department of the East Boston High School.

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A full and complete line of high grade Food Products.
Come and See Our Big Displays
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Feature Event for Saturday
SUMMER DRESSES
\$15.75, \$25.00

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Annette Kellerman Bathing Suits, \$2.98 to \$15
All wool jersey suits for the swimmer are made in mannish styles with low cut arm and short trunks, and in more conservative, two-in-one models. Surf suit or silk suits with separate wool-tights are smart for beach wear.

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MRS. ROGERS SEEKING ELECTION TO CONGRESS ON SERVICE GOAL

Pledges Support of All Laws if Chosen in Fifth District—I am a Prohibitionist, She Says, in Reply to Interviewer

Mrs. Edith N. Rogers of Lowell, widow of John Jacob Rogers, who was for 12 years a member of the national House of Representatives from the Fifth Massachusetts District, is completing her campaign for election next Tuesday on the Republican ticket to take the seat to which Mr. Rogers had been elected. Mrs. Rogers asks the district to elect her to carry on the work which her husband had done for so many years.

Mrs. Rogers' candidacy was suggested and supported from the start by many leaders of the Republican Party in the State who knew that she was familiar with the work of her husband and that she had always been his helper and adviser.

Since she reluctantly, at first, allowed her name to be entered in the list of candidates for the Republican nomination, more or less opposition sprang up because her attitude toward prohibition had not been specifically stated. She had discussed the tariff, the hours for labor of women and children and many other questions of particular interest to the voters in the Fifth District, which is strongly industrial in that great woolen and cotton mills as well as shoe factories are situated in it.

Queried on Prohibition

Prohibition she did not stress, as she regarded the Eighteenth Amendment as law and, naturally, to be enforced along with all the other amendments. When queried directly as to her stand on prohibition, she replied that she would, of course, uphold all of the laws of the land as the oath which she would take would specify. She regarded this reply as sufficient, she has told her friends and declined to give specific replies to questionnaires in which prohibition and its enforcement were involved.

Mrs. Rogers allows the impression to be taken in an interview that she has been surprised that her position regarding prohibition should have been misunderstood.

"I am a prohibitionist and always have been," said Mrs. Rogers frankly to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Backs Law Enforcement

"Why should I say more?" was her query in answer to a reminder that she had been pressed to become more specific and had declined to promise to devote herself especially to the enforcement of the law in all of its relationships to other laws. "I have declared repeatedly that, as a member of Congress, I shall give very careful study to all matters of legislation which may come before that lawmaking body. I shall uphold the Constitution of the United States and use my influence for the enforcement of all existing laws."

The campaign speakers who accompany Mrs. Rogers to the few public meetings she attends and those who address other mass gatherings in the district tell the voters of Mrs. Rogers' abilities and her fitness for the office to which the Republican Party seeks to elect her.

Meeting at Lowell

Mrs. Rogers will speak tomorrow night in her home at the Lowell in Liberty Hall. John H. Bartlett of Portsmouth, formerly Governor of New Hampshire, and now First Assistant Postmaster-General, will also address the audience. Mrs. Rogers is a member of the Republican State Committee, and is also to speak in the interests of Mrs. Rogers.

Mrs. Rogers was Miss Ethel Nourse of Saco, Me. She attended the Lowell public schools, was graduated from the Lowell High School and completed her education in Europe. She was married to Mr. Rogers in 1907, and thereafter was always her husband's chief adviser. She was in her husband's Lowell and Washington offices, and he said to his friends that she placed much dependence upon her views in regard to the governmental and political issues.

Active in War Work

In the World War she did work as a nurse in United States Government hospitals in France and the United States and President Wilson named her a special official Government visitor to these institutions. Later, Presidents Harding and Coolidge reappointed her for this work. After the war she interested herself in the readjustment work of the Government while still continuing her employment in the veterans' institutions.

Mrs. Rogers says: "I think I may say truthfully that I know what this Fifth District needs and what it wants and I will try to serve it to the best of my ability. I feel at home in it. Its people are my friends as they were my husband's and I studied to help him make himself useful as a Representative and I will use this knowledge if the people elect me as his successor."

Mr. Mendum's Commendation. Samuel W. Mendum, a Boston attorney, said to The Christian Science Monitor representative that for years he had known Mrs. Rogers and her husband, and that he, as a member of the Woburn Republican committee, had had the satisfaction of seeing Mrs. Rogers "carry" Woburn, a strong Democratic city, time and again after the people had come to know and appreciate him.

"Mrs. Rogers," said Mr. Mendum, "has an unusual hold on the affections of the people of the Fifth Congressional District, because they know her high character and her signal ability. All who know her can guarantee that when, upon the assembling of the next Congress of the United States, she is called upon as I believe she will be, to pledge her

word to the upholding of the Constitution, she will utter no mere lip-service but will support the Constitution effectively and honestly. I think she has made her position plain to the people."

Dry League Answers Press on Candidacy of Mrs. Rogers

At the regular meeting of the executive committee of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League it was

decided to issue to the press the following statement:

"Several of the Boston papers, and also the papers published in the Fifth Congressional District have been very unfair in their write-ups regarding the league's reported activity in the pre-primary campaign in the Fifth Congressional District. They have asserted and re-asserted that the league took an active part in this pre-primary campaign and also that the league asked Mrs. Rogers 'trick' questions and that the political questionnaire had only been sent to her. These papers also stated that she did not reply to same."

"The fact is that the league took no active part in this pre-primary campaign. We did not even circulate our own questionnaire. Furthermore, the political questionnaire which is always sent to candidates for a political office was sent to all three candidates in the Republican primary and all three replied, including Mrs. Rogers."

The delegates, eager to set out on their new program, were unanimous in the opinion that the present session was the most inspiring of the nine recorded in Kiwanis history.

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KIWANIS POLICY HAS HIGH IDEAL

Progress Assured as St. Paul Session Ends—Montreal Next Meeting City

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 26 (Special)—Universal peace, a cleaner press, conservation of natural resources, a deeper appreciation of the privileges of the franchise, selective immigration—these are the chief aims of Kiwanis International, which delegates to the fifth annual convention just closed are taking home for their local clubs to work on during the coming year.

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"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Post Falls, Ida.

Special Correspondence

ONE summer evening, twin brothers about 16 years of age, penniless and hungry, hesitated at the gate of a cottage on the outskirts of the little mining town of

Wardner, Ida. They had traveled as they could from Illinois, and now were facing the necessity of asking for food.

At this moment a boy came out of the house and spoke to them. He took them into the house, where they were welcomed by the mother and father. There food and shelter were given them until the father, who was a mechanic at one of the mines, secured employment for them.

Twenty-two years later, the mechanic, now turned farmer, was packing apples in his orchard shed here. A stranger drove up and asked him if he was the man who had befriended the boys. The stranger explained that once the brothers had written him to find the man who had given them food and shelter in their youth. The man and his family were mightily pleased and the score was more than settled by the greetings which the stranger conveyed.

But he was to have further evidence of gratitude, for at Christmas time the man and his family were greeted by the boys, and in closed was a check for \$500.

HOME DECORATIONS CONFERENCE TOPIC

Demonstration Agents Gather at M. A. C.

AMHERST, Mass., June 26 (Special)—Decorated or concealed radiators will soon be reckoned among other ornamental furnishings for the house, according to Miss Annette Warner of the College of Home Economics, Cornell, who addressed the gathering of home demonstration agents of southern New England at the Massachusetts Agricultural College this afternoon.

Mrs. Ida Harrington, former home manager specialist at the New England College of Agriculture, was the other speaker on the program.

Many modern small houses have square rooms in which the doors and windows leave nothing to be furnished but the corners, said Miss Warner, who advised young brides to arrange their furniture in the most convenient place, saying that they then probably would be in the best artistic positions.

End the desk to the wall between windows, she advised. The best place for a mirror also is between windows. Many homes, she believes, can be beautified by the gathering of pictures and odd furniture of ungracious modes without the expenditure of a cent. Books, she said, were one of the most decorative kinds of furniture.

HARVARD ATHLETIC RULE BOARD NAMED

Five new names appear on Harvard's committee on the regulation of athletic sports for 1925-26 as announced today at the University.

Henry Pennypacker '28, faculty member, remains as chairman, with Prof. Chester N. Greenough '28, dean of Harvard College, Dr. Alfred Worcester '73 is appointed as the third faculty member. One new alumni representative joins Dr. Roger L. Lee '02, and William J. Brigham '12, in the person of Charles P. Curtis Jr. '14, the youngest Fellow of Harvard.

The three undergraduate members

are all new and members of next year's senior class: Marion A. Cheek Jr. of Berkeley, Calif., member of the student council and captain of the '25 football team; John J. Maher of Bridgeport, Conn., member of the student council, undergraduate vice-president of the union and a variety of baseball and football player; and Charles L. Todd Jr. of South Lincoln, letter-man on the baseball team.

TECH '93 GRADUATE WINS LL. B. DEGREE

Among the students who received degrees at the recent graduation exercises of Northeastern University School of Law was one who was graduated as a chemical engineer from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1893 and has since held high offices in the public service.

This student, who received the degree of LL. B. Cum Laude, was Herman Hornel, United States Surveyor of Customs for the Port of Boston.

Friends of Mr. Hornel point out that it is rather unusual for a man "who has achieved position and who has arrived to continue to make the sacrifices which the attainment of a degree calls for to the end that he may become a better public official and incidentally enter a profession."

In his administration of the customs department, Mr. Hornel originated the "apex" duty, a degree calls for to the end that he may become a better public official and incidentally enter a profession."

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SUNSET STORIES

The Crescent Moon

AMONG the many wonderful things on the Chinese rug which Chinkie, the little Chinese doll, loved was a mountain which reared its beautiful white-capped head majestically toward the sky. For a long time he had wished he could spend a night on that mountain and watch the crescent moon as it came slowly up in the distance.

There was never much chance for Chinkie to go on adventures when his dear lady was at home, as then he had to sit straight and proper among the cushions, but once in a while she went away over the weekend. Then Chinkie had the opportunity of exploring all the wonders of that exquisite rug.

"Good-bye, Chinkie-a-ling, I'm off until Monday morning," called his dear lady one Saturday morning, as she lifted her suit case and smilingly nodded to the grinning Chinkie on the couch. The echo of the closing front door had hardly silenced before Chinkie was off on his quest to the mountain. He discovered a path where the sun seemed like gold and bees, searching for honey, hummed happily. Butterflies with gauzy wings floated lightly by on the summer air, stopping every now and then to rest on a lovely flower. Chinkie's little heart throbbed at the beauty of it all.

Smiling, and with gay footsteps, he climbed up and up. Once a kindly old man who was coming down stopped him to say, "There's a bad spot ahead of you, my lad; it will take all your courage and perseverance to overcome it." Chinkie graciously thanked him, and said, "Most honorable, I know the glorious view from the top will make me forget the hardships I have had on the way."

From then on it seemed to Chinkie as if the mountain was doing everything to keep him from getting to the top. He had to crawl on his hands and knees as rocks and earth broke around him causing him to slip and slide on his upward progress. Undaunted, he picked himself up and went forward, saying aloud: "Most lovely mountain, you cannot keep me from sitting on your head tonight for I told the crescent moon I would greet him from there this evening."

Soon the sun went down in a blaze of glory, and all around the soft gray of the evening dusk began to settle. The shades of night were beginning to cover the landscape as Chinkie, with a little gasp, reached the very top of the mountain and sat down to rest his weary legs. The peace, which only mountains seem to know, filled Chinkie with delight as he

leaned back against a great tree and sighed happily. In the distance the delicate outline of the crescent moon appeared in the sky. As it became clearer, Chinkie rose to his feet and stretched out his arms yearningly toward it. Before he realized it he found everything about him swaying back and forth as he wildly clutched the gleaming crescent, in the middle of which, he discovered, to his amazement, he was seated. When he regained his composure, after this unusual happening, he looked around and noticed that both ends of his lovely swaying seat seemed to be fastened by delicate cords to two great stars.

Sinking back into the comfortable curve of his unusual bed, and lulled by its swaying motion, Chinkie was soon fast asleep. He dreamed he was a bird with wings so strong and broad that he could fly to the highest star. He was just about to open his wings for a long flight, when flop, he awoke with a start to find he had fallen off the couch in his dear lady's room, and his whole adventure had been a dream.

MAINE HIGHWAY POLICE CHIEF NAMED

AUGUSTA, Me., June 26 (AP)—Arthur H. Field, at present chief of the Lewiston police force, was yesterday nominated by Governor Brewster as chief of the state highway police to succeed Fred H. Sanborn. The nomination will be in line for confirmation at the July meeting of the Governor and council.

Governor Brewster issued no statement in connection with the appointment. The change is regarded, however, as a move preliminary to the broadened activities of the state police which next month, by legislative act, will assume additional police powers.

MILL ACTIVITIES CURTAILED

LEWISTON, Me., June 26 (AP)—The Bates Manufacturing Company of Lewiston will close July 3 to 29 inclusive. It was announced last night it had been originally planned to shut down for only one week. The Androscoggin Continental Mills and Lewiston Bleachery and

THE HOME FORUM

The Grave Matter of Humour

THAT active and far-ranging intellect which uses the signature Anon has struck a good many bright sparks, notably the saying that

"A little nonsense now and then is relished by the wisest men."

which has been often quoted though nobody knows who first said it, nor where or when. Such is the modest manner of Anon, who enriches human speech and goes on his way without revealing identity; and then, as time passes, if what Anon said is short and pithy, some people attribute it to Shakespeare and some to Solomon.

In this case Anon touched upon a wide subject, the laughing and smiling aspect of humanity; and I am reminded of him by having recently reread Hazlitt's essay, "On Wit and Humour"; or, to be more exact, his lecture, for there is a difference between what is composed for spoken delivery and what is written to be read without help of the writer's voice and presence. A lecture is more persuasive in that it travels along without permitting pause for contemplation; the reading of it permits one to realize limitations that might easily escape the listener's notice. For that matter, Hazlitt's is a full measure of analysis and discussion, dealing with a subject that no one can exhaust, and to whose examination different readers will bring different viewpoints. Hazlitt, try as he might (which would have been an idle thing to attempt, and I am sure he would not have tried to do it), could not have regarded humour just as Carlyle regarded it.

"How much lies in laughter," said Carlyle; "the cipher-key, wherewith we decipher the whole man! Some men wear an everlasting barren smile; in the smile of others lies a cold glitter as of ice; the fewest are able to laugh, what can be called laughing, but only snarl and titter and snigger from the throat outwards; or at best produce some whiffling, husky cackling, as if they were laughing through wool." This amplifying the ancient Roman epigrammatist, Martial, who said that "a face that cannot smile, is never good"; and reminding also of what Caesar in the play said to Antony about Cassius—

"Seldom he smiles; and smiles in such a sort As if he mock'd himself."

Hazlitt, however, was not concerning himself with smile or laughter as a touchstone of character; he was attempting, rather, "to explain the nature of laughter," in all its manifestations from the mental smile that does not go so far as to alter the expression of a countenance to the laughter that explodes in sound, expands the mouth, wrinkles the face, and mingles the eyes. Thus Carlyle imagined Teufelsdröckh laughing; and so, for that matter, did Hazlitt imagine Rabelais, but they defined the subject differently.

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observed it, one might say, by the light of differently colored lanterns. "Wit and humour," said Hazlitt, "comparatively speaking, or taking the extremes to judge the gradations by" appeal to our indolence, our vanity, our weakness, and insensibility; serious and impassioned poetry appeals to our strength, our magnanimity, our virtue, and humanity. It is not an opinion altogether complimentary to humour. Yet Carlyle, in his essay on Schiller, declared that "humour has been regarded as the finest perfection of the poetic genius." Neither of them, apparently, noticed a characteristic that is nowadays quite often remarked upon: that professional humourists are wont to be very serious-minded.

One could hardly ask for anything clearer than Hazlitt's exposition of humour as a component in human nature. "To explain the nature of laughter and tears," he said, "is to account for the condition of human life; for it is a matter compounded of these two! It is a tragedy or a comedy—sad or merry, as it happens. It is the folly and absurdity that men commit, or the odd accidents that befall them, afford us amusement from the very rejection of these false claims upon our sympathy, and end in laughter. If every thing that went wrong, if every vanity or weakness in another gave us a sensible pang, it would be hard indeed; but as long as the disagreeableness of the consequences of a sudden disaster is kept out of sight by the immediate oddity of the circumstances, and the absurdity or unaccountableness of a foolish action is the most striking thing in it, the ludicrous prevails over the pathetic, and we receive pleasure instead of pain from the fact. . . . which is played before us, and which discloses our gravity as often as it fails to move our anger or our pity! Such indeed is our appreciation of the incongruous, that to many there is something smiling in the very spectacle of a highly intellectual gentleman gravely attempting to explain humour."

With no crimes or misfortunes left, one can hardly imagine that humour would vanish, or be seriously diminished. Yet one can imagine that crime, at any rate, would vanish if anything happened that made the world at large regard criminals as uproariously ridiculous. As Hazlitt intellectually examined humour, he found it separable into three divisions, accidentally potent to provoke mirth—the merely laughable, an "accidental contradiction between our expectation and the event"; the ludicrous, "arising out of the probable or distressing," added to the merely laughable; and the ridiculous, "arising out of absurdity as well as improbability." But he also quoted with approval from Isaac Barrow's earlier study of this laughing matter, "the ways of humour, said Barrow, 'are unaccountable and inexplicable, being answerable to the numberless roivings of fancy and windings of language.' It is, in short, a manner of speaking out of the simple and plain way (such as reason teacheth and knoweth things by), which by a pretty surprising uncouthness in the expression doth affect and amuse the fancy, shewing in some wonder, and breathing delight thereto."

Humour, indeed, is of so universal and Protean a character that it may be tinged and defined by any quality discoverable in man, good, bad, or indifferent. And so, I imagine, thought Francis Bacon, when he dipped quick to set limitations, and he said: "For jesting, there be certain things which ought to be privileged from it; namely, religion, matters of state, great persons, any man's present business of importance, any case that deserveth pity." One need not, altogether agree with Bacon in these reservations, for this same jesting has often proved a stout corrector of abuses, but the comment makes one realize the heavy personal responsibility that rests on the jester.

The Unlettered Muse

As the poet needs no pedigree by which to herald his name and fame onward to posterity, it will be enough to say that John Hollamby was a native of Frant, in Sussex, and that he all his life was a working man; that like almost all other working men he could trace his pedigree back only to the third generation. Does the reader know, does he recognize the fact, that this is the limit to which the working classes are tied? The fact is, that in most cases, allows us no peep at our great-grandfathers. We gather no fame from the past, and heralds tell our children no lies about their ancestors. We have no legacy for the future to deal with, and our children's children will not blush for the fourth generation, nor need we for our own characters by anticipation.

It is a minor we have here to deal with. Our representative man was a minnow among the tributes; but he was a true poet nevertheless. Poetry was studied art with him; he sang his simple life from the overtones, impulse, of his nature. It was given him to speak, and he spoke in true rhyme and measure, and always to the point. He would be grave or humorous or serene, and he would be earnestly and honestly. He was for thirty years grinder and leading man in Hallam's oldest mill, and if his occupation was humble, so was his appearance. See him and you would say, Can there be any genius hidden beneath that dusty old smock-trook and broken-down old hat? His gait, too, was against him. As he went lumbering by, a stranger might say, He will be down in the minute! But make his acquaintance and engage his attention, and you would find him . . . no novice in human affairs. The cottage just by the mill held his all, a good wife and a large family of boys and girls. He was happy in his home. Reading and observation were his teachers, and you would find he had profited largely by both.

The schoolmaster had never known him—he was purely The Unlettered Muse.

In the year 1857 issued from the Halesham Press, then presided over by George Storey (as worthy a man as any among us), a small volume of poems, under this title, by John Hollamby. The following may be considered his apology for putting his thoughts into print. He said—

I ne'er aspired to mount Pegasus,
Nor climb the height of steep Parnassus;
But often as my time would suit,
To saunter near some mountain's foot,
To crop some humble sprig or flower,
Amusement for a leisure hour;
And if for this I have permission,
It is the height of my ambition. . . .

The address to the wren will show the tenderness of the poet's heart and that his happiness is bound up and intensified by being able to add to the happiness of others:—

To a Wren Who Had Built Her Nest Under the Eaves of My Dwelling
Fond, timid bird, why lookest thou so shy?
Why keepest thou aloof when I am nigh?

Why dost my presence thus thy fears alarm?
Think'st thou I'll rob thy nest or do thee harm?
No! thou the shelter of my roof shalt share,
And undisturbed thy tender young shall rear;

No schoolboy's ruthless hand shall e'er molest
Or tear thy unfledged offspring from thy nest,
For I will be thy guardian and thy friend,
Far as my power and humble means extend;

Thy nest from every prying eye I'll guard,
And in thy happiness find my reward.
—Thomas Geering, in "Our Sussex Parish."

Daily Beauty

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Along the way where daily paths may lead,
I seek for Beauty with her silver smile,
Sometimes to places I have found before,
Or unexpected corners of the day
She lends a benediction.

She cheers me from a painting of the sea
That salts a humdrum office atmosphere;
Knowing she will be there, I seek her out
As one expectantly extends warm hands
To greet a friend, long treasured.

This corner where the flower stand
The brick-brown sameness of the thoroughfare
Waits for my hungry eyes. O grateful glimpse
Of free hills where the blossoms riot
Of balsam scented forests!

Then, just today, I saw a lovely child,
All gold and blue, with laughter-rosy face;
And yesterday, a new flag on the pole
Shouted of Beauty to me as it curled
About the azure ether.

Martha M. Smith.

Lupine

They make a garden spot of the rocky hillside, these lupine blossoms of the golden west. Flung like blue beauty like a scarf over the green earth, they creep to the crooked fence and the swinging wooden gate. They are unhampered by the narrow confines of a garden, and in the east where they are tended with culture and care. Here they grow in free abundance, brightening the rocky brown crags with their color, or the deeper ozone of the sky on a brilliant day.

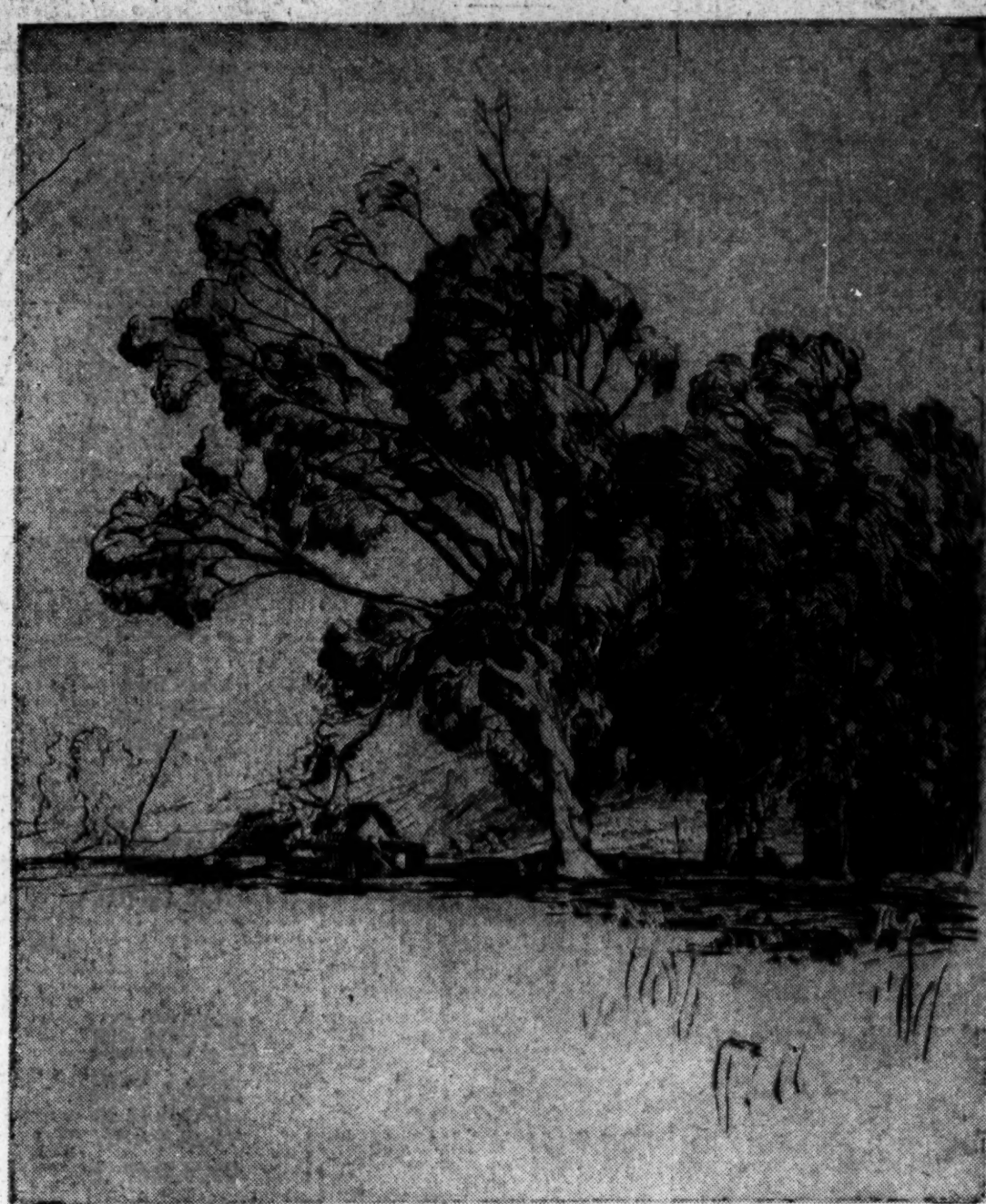
Now the freshness of the lake is upon them, blowing out their inverted faces from the eastern shore, while in their western background, shielding the golden horizon that fades like a shimmer, are the spruce and fir trees. Scumblers hum as they swing to and fro in billowing lines through the clover that abides at the feet of the lupine blossoms, which rise haughtily from the tapers or pink flowers like the tapers or tinted candelabra, at the threshold of the forest creeping the hill.

These blue tapers light the way up the hillside, giving a brief enjoyment to the mountain climber who pauses to drink in their beauty as he lingers under their summery spell, and reaching this enjoyment later when he recalls their beauty on a sunlit summer day. A rare appeal they make in June, in the midst of all the late afternoon flowers of the woodland, of red honeysuckle, black-eyed susans in their stiff yellow dresses, and pink and red roses. For they are a cooling blue in the midst of all the warmer shades.

Under the magic chemistry of the clouds and the diluted rays of the sun which turn from gold to yellow, all their kaleidoscopic shades of blue are revealed in a procession through the uncertain day, as the lake which beholds and reflects their petals becomes a silent pool of a blue as mysterious as the blossoms. Throughout the dwindling hours of the day, the blue of the lupine merges their beauty with all the varying shades of the fragrant wild flowers until they sink together into the deep shadow of the evening, the blue turning becoming a pale copper blue, tinged with pink tips the clouds that rest above the quietly slumbering fields.

Lilies of the Valley

Delicate bellfries
Carved in ivory,
Motionless moon-white
Steepled of dew,
All your sweet silent bells
Call me back into faith.
What is impossible
While there is you?
Odell Shepard.



Old Gum Tree, at San Fernando, California. From a Drypoint by Arthur Miller

The Woman in Ancient Rome

"Many things that among the Greeks are considered improper and unbecoming," wrote Cornelius Nepos in the preface of his "Lives." "Are permitted by our customs. Is there by chance a Roman who is ashamed to take his wife to a dinner away from home? Does it happen that the mistress of the house in any family does not enter the anterooms frequented by strangers and show herself among them? Not so in Greece; there the woman accepts invitations only among families to which she is related, and she remains withdrawn in that inner part of the house which is called the gynaeceum, where only the nearest relatives are admitted."

This passage, one of the most significant in all the little work of Nepos, draws in a few, clear, telling strokes one of the most marked distinctions between the Greek and Roman world and the Roman. Among ancient societies, the Roman was probably that in which, at least among the better classes, woman enjoyed the greatest social liberty and the greatest legal and economic autonomy. There she most nearly approached that condition of moral and civil equality with man which makes her his comrade, and not his slave—that equality in which man and woman are not seen one of the supreme ends of moral progress.

The doctrine held by some philosophers and sociologists, that military peoples subordinate woman to a tyrannical regime of domestic servitude, that time belongs to remote antiquity of Rome. If there was ever a time when the Roman woman lived in a state of perennial tutelage, under the authority . . . of the husband, if not of the father, or, if not of father or husband, of the guardian—that time belongs to remote antiquity. When Rome became the master state of the Mediterranean world, and especially during the last century of the republic, woman, aside from a few slight limitations of form rather than of substance, had already acquired legal and economic independence, the condition necessary for social and moral equality. As to marriage, the affianced pair could not marry until the woman had two different legal family régimes; marriage with manus, the older form, in which all the goods of the wife passed to the ownership of the husband, so that she could no longer acquire property in her own name; or marriage without manus, in which only the dowry became the property of the husband, and the wife remained mistress of all her other belongings and all that she might acquire. Except in some cases, and for special reasons, in all the families of the aristocracy, by common consent, marriages, during the last centuries of the republic, were contracted in the latter form; so that at that time married women directly and openly had gained economic independence.

During the same period, indirectly, and by means of juridical evasions, this independence was also won by unmarried women, who, according to ancient laws, ought to have remained all their lives under a guardian, either selected by the father in his will or appointed by the law in default of such selection. To get around this difficulty, the fertile and subtle imagination of the jurists invented first the tutor optivus, permitting the father, instead of naming his daughter's guardian in his will, to leave her free to choose one; and then the business in hand, or even to change that official as many times as she wished. . . .

There was, then, at the close of the republic little disparity in legal condition between the man and the woman. As is natural, to this almost complete legal equality there was united an analogous moral and social equality. The Romans never had the idea that between the mundus mulieris (woman's world) and that of men they must raise walls, dig ditches, put up barricades, either material or moral. They never yielded, for example, to divide women from men by placing between them the ditch of ignorance. . . . We know that many ladies in the last two centuries of the republic not only learned to dance and to sing,—common feminine studies, these,—but even learned Greek loved literature, and dabbled in philosophy, reading its books or meeting with the famous philosophers of the Orient. Moreover, in the home the woman was mistress, at the side of and on equality with her husband. The passage I have quoted from Nepos proves that she was not segregated, like the Greek woman; she received and enjoyed the friends of her husband, mingled with them at festive dinners and banquets in the houses of families with whom she had friendly relations. She might go out freely; this she did generally in a litter. She was never excluded from theaters, even though the Roman government tried as best it could for a long period to temper in its people the passion for spectacular entertainments. She could frequent public places and have recourse directly to the magistrates. We have record of the assembling and of demonstrations made by the richest women of Rome in the Forum and other public places to obtain laws and other provisions from the magistrates, like that famous demonstration of women that Livy describes as having occurred in the year 195 B.C., to secure the abolition of the Oppian Law against luxury.

What more? We have good reason for holding that already under the republic there existed at Rome a kind of woman's club, which called itself conventus matronarum and gathered together the dames of the great families. It is certain that many times in critical moments the government turned directly and officially to the great ladies of Rome for help to overcome the dangers that menaced public affairs, by collecting money, or imposing such solemn religious ceremonies in the favor of the gods. One understands then, how at all times there were at Rome women much more interested in public affairs—Guglielmo Ferrero, in "The Women of the Caesars." Translated by Christian Gauss.

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Mr. Boz and Dr. Johnson

We read in Cranford that when Miss Jenkyns was challenged by Captain Brown to give her opinion of The Pickwick Papers, she replied: "I must say I don't think they are by any means equal to Dr. Johnson. Still, perhaps the author is young. Let him persevere, and he will take the great Doctor for his model." "It is quite a different sort of thing, my dear Madam," observed Captain Brown. To the last this lady remained faithful to The Rambler.

"Among innumerable false unmovable."

"Did you ever read The Rambler?" It's a wonderful book—wonderful! better than that strange old book with the queer name . . . that book by Mr. Boz, you know."

Whether or not Mrs. Gaskell meant her readers to recognize it, there is great significance in this antithesis of Johnson to Dickens. The Pickwick Papers were indeed "quite a different sort of thing" from The Rambler. Between the age of Johnson and the age of Dickens is a great gulf fixed, for amongst other things the French Revolution separated them.

And Dickens could make fun of all things—even of a classical education. We can almost conceive him writing a novel to "expose" it, as he exposed Yorkshire schools, the Circumlocution Office, and the Court of Chancery. "Virgil, Horace, Ovid, Terence, Plautus, Cicero," says the wife of Dr. Blimber, "what a world of money have we here." Dickens was not educated to enjoy this honey, but Johnson devoured it with a bear's relish. For him those hives were never to be surpassed or equalled; that of Horace alone supplied him with more than eighty mottoes for his Essays. He maintained the classical tradition, and his manner of maintaining it was without compromise. Greek and Latin, he said, had furnished the poets with all their materials; Homer in fact was the original source, and Latin itself was only the echo of Greek.

"Yet, whatever hope may persuade, or reason evince, experience can boast of very few additions to ancient fable. The wars of Troy, and the travels of Ulysses, have furnished all succeeding poets with incidents, characters, and sentiments. The Romans are confessed to have attempted little more than to display in their own tongue the inventions of the Greeks. There is, in all their writings, such a perpetual recurrence of allusions to the tales of the fabulous age, that they must be con-

sidered as a careless toady, or a plagiarist. In sacred honored care, If in the silence of your heart, Their utterance too be rare;

Then, while a thousand words repeat Unmeaning clamors all, Melodious golden echoes sweet Shall answer when you call.
—Adelaide A. Procter.

God His Own Interpreter

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ACCORDING to a dictionary, to interpret means "to free from mystery or obscurity; to give the correct or right sense of one who speaks in another language." We are told in the Bible that one of Job's friends, greatly incensed at the stand Job was making to overcome the belief in a power opposed to God, exclaimed contentiously, "Canst thou by searching find out God?" This vital question is age-old, and the answer to it is, and always must be, that for mankind to seek God from a corporal, material standpoint is to seek in vain, and never to find.

Christ Jesus with simple, unmistakable directness told the woman of Samaria that "God is a Spirit," and that He must be worshiped "in spirit and in truth." To find God, then, thought must rise out of the mist, the obscurity of matter, into the realm of the real, of Spirit.

The writer, who had heard of Christian Science but knew little about its teachings, remembers sitting beside a dear one who was physically and mentally tormented. Medical skill had endeavored long to do its best for the patient, but material remedies had proved unavailing, and life, with its hopes shattered and brought to naught, seemed an inscrutable mystery, with God far away, separated by apparently insurmountable barriers.

In the solemn night watch, prayer having been apparently offered in vain, there arose the cry from the pillow:—

"God moves in a mysterious way
His wonders to perform;
He plants his footsteps in the sea,
And rides upon the storm."

"Blind unbelief is sure to err,
And scan his work in vain;
God is his own interpreter,
And he will make it plain."

The lines of Cowper's beautiful hymn reverberated through the silence with strange pathos; for God was deemed to be the author of disease, and death supposed to be His servant!

God, Truth, certainly could not interpret Himself or make His way plain along the line of this fallacious reasoning. Shortly after this, however, a messenger sent by God brought the glad tidings of Christian Science; for the prayer of hungry hearts craving God's mercy does not remain unanswered, although the answer may come in a manner that is least expected. Christian Science changed the entire outlook of life for this one, bringing with it joy that remains unabated and the blessed assurance that all things are possible to God, when He is spiritually understood. And through the prayer of right thinking, the sufferings of the dear one were greatly alleviated and quiet peace experienced.

fessed often to want that power of giving pleasure which novelty supplies; nor can we wonder this, who excelled so much in the graces of diction, when we consider how rarely they were employed in search of new thoughts."

As for Virgil, "the warmest admirer of the great Mantuan poet," he existed in his little more than the skill with which he has, by making his hero both a traveller and a warrior, united the beauties of the Iliad and the Odyssey in one composition; yet his judgment was perhaps sometimes overborne by his aversion of the Homeric treasures; and, for fear of suffering a sparkling ornament to be lost, he has inserted it where it cannot shine with its original splendor. If Virgil could be thus seduced by imitation, there will be little hope that common wits should escape him."

Not only is it true that the classics are the best of literature, but fortunately that which survives is probably the best of the classics: "Of the ancients, enough remains to excite our emulation and direct our endeavours. Many of the works which time has left us, we know to have been those that were most esteemed, and which antiquity itself considered as models; so that, having the originals, we may, without much regret, lose the imitations."

Although his own Dictionary had conferred as it were, a status on the English language, we know Johnson's opinion of modern literature as compared with ancient—that "the most polished of the present European tongues are nothing more than barbarous degenerations" from Latin and Greek. If to Burke the constitution of 1688 was the perfection of all political wisdom, to Johnson the classics were the perfection of all language. And who shall gaily say him?—O. F. Christie, in "Johnson the Essayist."

Acquaintance

All that we know of April is her way
Of coming on the world through
gentle springs,
Turning the hedge a whitening line
of spray,
Staining the grass with shivered,
golden tints.
She has a way of rain against the
sun,
Of moonlit orchards, ghostly white
and still,
And the slow, silver coming, one by
one,
Of burning stars above a purple
hill.

And this is all we know of such as
she,
These shining names she leaves for
us to call.
The whitening hedge, the showery
apple tree,
and golden juncos gathering by a
wall. . . .
All that we know of April is her way,
And these bright legends we have
learned to say.
—David Morton, in "Harvest."

Through even a slight understanding of the Christ Science, namely, the divine laws of God,—God began to be His own Interpreter and His ways were made plain. The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook of this Science (p. 215), "Mortals are unacquainted with the reality of existence, because matter and mortality do not reflect the facts of Spirit." And again (p. 461) she tells us that "Science reverses the evidence before the material senses and furnishes the eternal interpretation of God and man."

Christian Science unfolds the great facts of spiritual existence,—the fatherhood and motherhood of God, and man made in God's own likeness, as the Scriptures aver. Furthermore, it maintains with Biblical authority that God is Love; that God, divine Principle, being infinite, all, could not, by virtue of His holy nature, create sickness, sin, and death, but that these disorders of the carnal mind, which the Apostle Paul affirms to be "enmity against God," gradually disappear in the clear light of Truth, spiritual understanding.

Christ Jesus, mankind's unerring Way-shower, said to the Jews, "Why do ye not understand my speech? even because ye cannot hear my word." The Jews' view of existence, based as it was upon the evidence before the material senses, obscured the sacred interpretation of divine Life, which was upheld so clearly by the Master, and by which he demonstrated man's likeness to God, and God's omnipotence, by healing the sick, reforming the sinner, and raising the dead, thus scientifically overcoming the belief of life in matter, the law of sin and death.

Mrs. Eddy, reiterating Jesus' statement, writes in Science and Health (p. 117), "God is Spirit; therefore the language of Spirit must be, and is, spiritual." This correct meaning of Life gives the scientific interpretation of God, who created the universe, including man, and pronounced it very good.

Through the right interpretation of God and man, Christian Science reforming is healing the sick and reforming the sinning today without material means, and as the Master practiced and taught, bringing innumerable blessings. Every loving service, however trivial it may seem, betokens the universality of divine Love, the Love that thinketh no evil. When the so-called human will unbends and surrenders to the divine will, and the government is left on the shoulder of the heavenly Father, God becomes His own interpreter, and makes His way plain.

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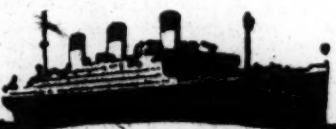
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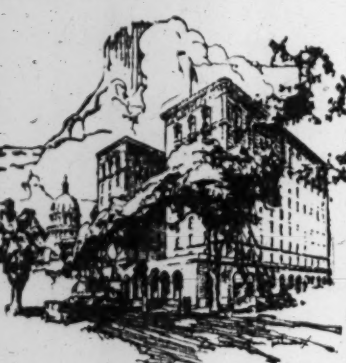
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Near Beach, Ocean and Surf Rocks; good elevation. Tennis. Croquet on grounds. Golf course near by. Garage accommodations connected. Homelike. Accommodate 100. Terms moderate. For Booklet, or information apply to W. S. LITTLEFIELD, Ogunquit, Me.

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Equipment and service that appeals to persons of refinement

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Tennis, golf, boating, fishing, safe swimming

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The Favorite Hotel of

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30 Miles at Sea

Excellent bathing, golf, tennis, fishing, music. Room with bath en suite. Attractive rates.

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Hotel proprietors welcome a letter of appreciation from our readers who patronize hotels advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

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Island of Martha's Vineyard

Opens June 27, 1925

Twenty-four years same ownership management assures permanency of clientele service traditions and atmosphere.

Of course the hotel has a splendid location, excellent table, with Golf, Tennis, warm bathing and all the attractions of the country and seashore.

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Provincetown, Mass.

NOW OPEN

The New Central House, one of the largest hotels in Provincetown, the only hotel situated on the water's edge. A three-story plaza overlooks the historic Main St. while the triple balconies in the rear afford a perfect view of the beautiful Cape Cod harbor. The hotel is run on the American plan and every guest room is an outside room with hot and cold running water, all having air and sunshine. For further information and booklet address

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Sailing, Fishing, Bathing, Golf, Tennis, Water 70' Swimming Lessons Free Billiards

Low Rates to July 15

Select Family Resort Shore Dining

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Sailing, Fishing, Bathing, Golf, Tennis, Water 70' Swimming Lessons Free Billiards

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Select Family Resort Shore Dining

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Menemsha BY-THE-SEA
Cottage Inn

When a change of climate at vacation time gives a promise sure of rest. And you know all sorts of the shore resorts, but you can't tell which is best, take a sail around through the Vineyard Sound. And your heart will dance with glee when you glimpse the view and the ocean's blue.

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MRS. CLARA H. THOMPSON
Menemsha, Martha's Vineyard, Mass.

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Overlooking the Ocean

A cool and delightful place to spend

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Special Rates for That Week-end

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On South Shore State Road 30 miles from Boston

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Ocean and sandy beach at edge of hotel land. Strictly home cooking.

Water \$25 to \$30

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Same ownership management for 22 years.

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Appeals to the discriminating Lobster and Chicken Dinners

A Few Rooms with Bath for Particular People

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Located in the old New England village of Barnstable, Mass. The Inn still retains the atmosphere and furnishings of 150 years ago, and with its added modern conveniences makes it an ideal place to spend week-ends or a spring vacation.

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Golf—Concerts—Dancing—Riding

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Hostess of

Welcomes Tourists

Good Food—Good Rooms

Reasonable Prices

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Bathing and Boating in the Mountains On Lake Pontreue, Pittsfield, Mass. Fine Berkshire scenery. Variety of recreations. Moderate rates. Booklet.

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Known for its delightful appointments, charming surroundings and excellent cuisine. Recreation of all kinds.

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BRANDON HALL
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RESIDENTIAL AND TRANSIENT HOTEL

Ideally located—five minutes' drive to Boston and the Hub of Massachusetts. Brandon Hall boasts of the unusual combination of that homelike atmosphere and unexcelled hotel service with a cuisine of unsurpassed excellence.

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SPECIAL SUMMER RATE TO TOURISTS

Double room and bath \$5.00 and up. Parlor, bedroom and bath for two \$6.00 and up. Parlor, two bedrooms and bath for four persons, \$8.00. A few unfurnished suites available by the year.

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Five minutes' walk to the Theatre and Shopping District, Public Garden and Back Bay Railway Stations

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR 400 GUESTS

Rooms with private bath, one person, \$2, \$2.50 and \$3 per day.
\$14, \$15 and \$18 per week.

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NOTHING HIGHER. NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR TWIN BEDS.

Booklet on request. Every room has private bath.

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Cable Address, Savoyco

Rooms with private bath for one person, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00 per day.
Weekly rate, \$12.00, \$15.00 and \$18.00.

Suites of two sleeping rooms, parlor and bath (four persons), \$4.00 and \$5.00 per day.
Weekly rate, \$24.00 and \$30.00.

No extra charge for rooms with twin beds.

Is within short distance of Churches, Theatres and Shopping District.

GEORGE F. KIMBALL, Managing Director

Hotel Hemenway
BOSTON, MASS.

Overlooking the Beautiful Fenway Park

A modern hotel with the harmonious atmosphere of a private home. To ladies traveling alone courteous protection is assured.

One person \$3.00 a day and up
Two persons (double bed) 4.00 a day and up
Two persons (single bed) 5.00 a day and up

Suites for permanent and transient guests. No rooms without bath.

L. H. TORREY, Manager

THE VENDOME

Headquarters in Boston

But a few minutes' taxi ride from the North and South terminals. The Vendome is a Boston headquarters for many of the guests of the Abbott Hotels in New Hampshire, South Carolina and Florida. Here you will enjoy "service with a smile."

FRANK H. ABBOTT & SON
under the direction of Karl P. Abbott

Commonwealth Ave. at Dartmouth St. BOSTON

Ownership Management of Herbert G. Summers

Also operating
Cliff Hotel and Cottages
on the Ocean Front
NORTH SCITUATE BEACH
MASSACHUSETTS

Hotel Bellevue
Beacon Street
Next to State House
BOSTON

MASSACHUSETTS

ALDEN PARK MANOR

BOSTON'S LUXURIOUS AND MOST EXCLUSIVE APARTMENT HOTEL NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

PURCHASED SUITES OF TWO TO SIX ROOMS, EQUIPPED WITH ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS AND EVERY CONVENIENCE FOR HOMELIKE ATMOSPHERE.

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Exclusive Rental Managers
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An Exclusive Residential Hotel

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VICTORIA
Dartmouth St. at Commonwealth Ave. BOSTON

High Class Residential and Transient Hotel. European Plan Dining Room and Grill. Special arrangements may be made during the summer at very attractive rates.

LOUIS F. LAFRANCHE
Ownership Management

MEXICANS HAVE LOW INDIAN BUYING POWER

Earnings Less Than in United States but Living Costs Not So High

The modern exporter in his endeavor to extend his activities must be a close student of the factors that affect his markets, and the possibilities of developing a market in the earning and purchasing power of the mass of the people in any given country.

One of the United States export fields that is of very great interest and importance is Mexico, as it returns a study of earnings and living costs in this country as compared with the same in the country of particular interest at this time.

Due to the different methods of keeping such statistics it is difficult to make any extensive comparison, but recent official figures from Mexico, compared with similar statistics of the United States Government, show that a professor in Mexico for example gets \$112 a month while a professor of similar grade in the United States receives \$200.

The Mexican professor will pay \$58 a month for food in Mexico City while the American professor in El Paso will pay \$60 for food. Rent in the United States is about the same, and clothes are cheaper in Mexico, but the final result is that the Mexican professor, after paying for food, clothing and rent, which might be termed as the essentials, has \$54 left for miscellaneous expenses, while the American professor has \$144 left for the same purposes.

A Mexican clerk of the highest grade will receive \$105 a month, and after paying for the essentials supposedly has \$25 each month for miscellaneous expenditures, while the American clerk of the same grade will receive approximately \$180 and have \$69 each month for these expenditures.

Surplus Is Smaller

The Mexican mechanic in Mexico City receives \$78 a month as compared with an average monthly wage for a mechanic in the United States of \$175. The former will have for miscellaneous expenses each month \$17, while the latter has \$35 over and above the necessities of life, and the ratio between the two is more or less the same.

The Mexican day laborer receives \$40 a month, while the average in the United States is about \$80, but the Mexican day laborer's living expenses are rated so low that he actually has each month the same amount for his laborer as the American receives only \$21 a month and quarters, as compared with \$77 received by the day laborer in the United States.

Therefore the American manufacturer, when making a study of what opportunity the Mexican market offers and what it can absorb, must take into account the limited earning capacity and purchasing power of the masses in Mexico.

From the comparison made it is easy to realize that the average Mexican family is not in the market for breakfast foods, wash powders, toilet soap, numerous articles that make up the daily purchases of the American household.

Good Buyer of Necessities

But he, our Mexican neighbor, is a pretty good customer in such lines as hams, canned goods, automobiles, cotton textiles, machinery, electrical and railway equipment, chemicals, and many other staple products. The total value of other staple purchases from the United States during 1924 amounted to \$135,076,703.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call loans—Boston New York
Outside call paper—Boston New York
Overnight—Boston New York
Commercial—Boston New York
Individual call loans—Boston New York

Today's prices
Bar silver in New York 70 1/2
Bar gold in London 32 1/2
Bar gold in New York 32 1/2
Mexican dollars—Boston New York

Clearing House Figures

Exchanges—Boston New York
Year ago today \$70,000,000 \$97,000,000
Balances—Boston New York
Year ago today \$70,000,000 \$97,000,000
F. R. bank credit \$30,000,000 \$70,000,000

Acceptance Market

Prime eligible bank—Boston New York
20 days—Boston New York
30 days—Boston New York
60 days—Boston New York
90 days—Boston New York
120 days—Boston New York
180 days—Boston New York
240 days—Boston New York
360 days—Boston New York

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 leading central banks in the United States and the banks in the following countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Boston—3 1/2% Chicago—4%
New York—3 1/2% St. Louis—4%
Philadelphia—3 1/2% Minneapolis—4%
Cleveland—3 1/2% Madison—4%
Atlanta—3 1/2% St. Paul—4%
San Francisco—3 1/2% Portland—4%
Seattle—3 1/2% Tacoma—4%
Portland—3 1/2% Seattle—4%
Tacoma—3 1/2% Portland—4%

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign currencies, compared with the last previous figures.

London—1.00 = 20.47
Paris—1.00 = 16.63
Berlin—1.00 = 19.36
Hamburg—1.00 = 20.47
Copenhagen—1.00 = 16.63
Stockholm—1.00 = 19.36
Oslo—1.00 = 20.47
Helsinki—1.00 = 16.63
Tampere—1.00 = 19.36
Vancouver—1.00 = 20.47
Calcutta—1.00 = 16.63
Bombay—1.00 = 19.36
Rangoon—1.00 = 20.47
Singapore—1.00 = 16.63
Batavia—1.00 = 19.36
Sourabaya—1.00 = 20.47
Manila—1.00 = 16.63
Cebu—1.00 = 19.36
Hong Kong—1.00 = 20.47
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Musical Events—Art—Theaters—Motion Pictures

Sokoloff in London

Special from Monitor Bureau

IN THE sixteenth century the eyes of England turned toward America as toward the El Dorado of their dreams. Today the New World holds the gaze of artists with something of the same glamour. Returning travelers bring with them news of the wonderful music-making in a score of American cities; thrilling tales are told of the marvelous orchestras, the marvelous audiences, and the lavish wealth and enthusiasm that have gone to make them.

Not often can Londoners hope to hear more than tales of these things, though one recalls with pleasure the visit of Walter Damrosch and his fine orchestra some years ago. But conductors can and do come now, and the recent visit of Nikolai Sokoloff to London is an event well worth noting. Through him it has been possible to get a glimpse of the orchestral traditions that are being built up in one of the centers of American music, and to guess something of the ideals that lie behind them. It must be admitted that the glimpse was partial: Sokoloff had not his own orchestra. But the two concerts he gave at Queen's Hall with the London Symphony Orchestra on May 29 and June 5 afforded strong evidence of his determination to approach his position without any bias, and to work out his interpretations untrammelled by any hereditary traditions.

Programmatic Originality

His programs exhibited the same refreshing independence. Whether he was to begin his first concert with Bach's violin concerto in E major (when Georges Enesco was the soloist, and the orchestra accompanied very roughly) and to finish the second concert with such a lengthy semi-symphony as "Pagan Poem" is a matter open to question, yet it was distinctly clever of him to pit two modern works on classical subjects against each other, and one recognizes his directness of thought and experimental daring. It is good to be reminded from convention, even if one cannot agree with the man who does it. Sokoloff took Schubert's "Unfinished" Symphony too slowly, and in the second movement of Saint-Saens' fifth piano concerto he loosed the orchestra upon the tiger cub bounding upon the scene. On the other hand the Berceuse and Finale from "The Fire-Bird" by Stravinsky and the symphonic fragments, "Daphnis and Chloe," by Ravel, were played with exactly the right delicacy and color. If one may be permitted to say so, Sokoloff has advanced considerably in his art since he last appeared in London. His technical and intellectual resources are altogether greater, and he commands attention for all he does.

Georges Enesco, violinist and composer, appeared at the first concert in both capacities. He is already known in London and his playing in the "Poeme" for violin and orchestra by Chausson confirmed good opinions previously formed of his ability as a virtuoso. His "Dance of the Shepherds" for orchestra was, however, new to England.

Beryl Rubinstein
So, too, was Beryl Rubinstein, soloist at the second concert. From the first to the very last notes of Saint-Saens' fifth piano concerto, Rubinstein appeared extraordinarily master of himself, the keyboard and the whole situation. There was no hesitancy, no ostentation in his manner; there were no miscalculations, no split notes, no stalling. He was simply "right there," and his elegant energy and lucidity made him a most successful exponent of Saint-Saens. Another point that spoke well for his playing was the difference he made between the solo part in the concerto and the concertante piano part in Loeffler's "Pagan Poem." In each Rubinstein's style was as stable as it was different. Where he may be deficient is in the deeper expressive qualities.

It was precisely in the qualities that lie higher than deeper—that ordinary musical attainment that the pianoforte recital recently given by Miss Fanny Davies at Wigmore Hall was so rich. Not many pianists interpret Bach with her degree of understanding and not one can interpret Schumann and Brahms with greater authority. She recalls the Schumann tradition direct from Clara Schumann, and she also knew Brahms. Her Bach-Brahms program on June 8 was an event not to be missed, especially her playing of the little known Variations by Brahms (Op. 9), on a theme by Schumann. The performance was so beautiful, so intimate, that either praise or description would be an impertinence.

The Gibbons Tercentenary
Another concert with a specialized program that attracted a good deal of attention was that given at Eolian Hall on June 5 to commemorate the tercentenary of Orlando Gibbons (1583-1633). An evening of his dignified, strong contrapuntal music is not so austere an experience as the readers of old histories might suppose. Gibbons was not reactionary. With the Oriana Singers (conducted by C. Kennedy Scott) to perform his anthems and madrigals, with six fine string players led by Charles Woodhouse to play the fantasias for strings, and with Bernhard Ord (well known in Cambridge musical circles) to play the harpsichord solos, the program presented music that was vital and likable on its own merits—not mere antiquarian pageantry. Within certain limits and within the idiom of his own time Gibbons was a great composer, and his "Silver Swan" remains one of the loveliest madrigals ever written.

Morris' New "Motet"
It was a strange experience to come fresh from this concert to the Moeran concert of new British chamber music at Wigmore Hall next day (June 6) and to find—not the wild dissonances of modernity, but the very same idiom! Of course, the explanation of the miracle is that the "Motet" for string quartet, here played for the first time in public, was by R. O. Morris. No one knows

more of Elizabethan counterpoint than he; and his book on the subject is already the standard work. Probably both book and motet were written for the same best reason—that he loves this manner of composition. Had he chosen to sign "Byrd" or "Gibbons" after the motet, instead of his own name, he might well have passed it off as a newly-discovered manuscript. Judged from a strictly modern standpoint, the work is too long spun out, but the calm, softly colored coloring of the strings was consistently beautiful throughout.

Color was the dominant interest at this concert. "The Curlew," a cycle of songs for tenor and string quartet by Peter Warlock, was full of strange mournful lights and twilight tones that the composer has matched (in a flash of wayward genius) to the strange color of "The Curlew," "The Pastoral Fantasy" for string quartet, by Arthur Benjamin, was a pastiche in light delicate tones, played in too small a manner by the players responsible.

Van Dieren's Quartet

Bernard van Dieren's much discussed Fourth String Quartet stood at the center of the concert in every sense. This music has rhythm, imagination and vitality, and the color obtained by the substitution of a double-bass for a cello as the fourth instrument in the quartet is genuinely satisfying to the ear.

Incidentally the work provided two memorable events. One was the amazingly neat and refined double-bass playing of Eugene Cruft. The other was the appearance of Bernard van Dieren in person to take the enthusiastic "call" at the end of his work. Hitherto he has been a self-effacing figure who began to wonder if he were a myth. Now their question is answered at last.

M. M. S.

Cincinnati Orchestra to Join Mendelssohn Choir

TORONTO, June 23 (Special Correspondence)—The Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra will not come to Toronto next season to take part in the Mendelssohn Choir Festival. That is the most important announcement that has been made in the local musical world in a long time. In recent years, Torontonians have come to regard the Philadelphia Orchestra and the Mendelssohn Choir as twin organizations.

It was just after the retirement of Dr. A. S. Vogt from the post of choir conductor and the arrival of Dr. F. L. S. Gilbert, his successor, that the Philadelphia Orchestra made its first appearance here, and almost immediately Leopold Stokowski established himself as an ex-officio popular figure. It would not be too much to say that he became the star of the Mendelssohn festivals.

There was a time when the orchestra's matinee was the least popular of the concerts given during the festival. Tickets used to be distributed among the choir members for that event, and even then the hall was not always filled to capacity. But the Philadelphia Orchestra soon made the orchestra's matinee one of the first concerts to sell out.

After the association of the two organizations has been particularly happy and successful. They have made two joint tours, appeared together in Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York, and the general impression has been that they would continue hand in hand for years to come. The decision of the Mendelssohn executive to change their policy regarding the orchestra to be associated with their accordingly came as a great surprise to the music lovers of Toronto. It is no secret that they were not unanimously of opinion that the dropping of the bond between the choir and the orchestra would be a good thing for this festival.

However, the step has been taken, and the Philadelphia Orchestra will not visit Toronto next season. Their place will be taken by the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, which is to pay its first visit to Toronto.

That band will provide the necessary orchestral accompaniments and the matinee program. It is possible that the Mendelssohn Choir will make a short American tour next season, but it will not go as far as Boston or New York. At present, its plans call for concerts in Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati, where the appearances will be made with the Cincinnati Orchestra.

Beniamino Bufano's San Francisco Exhibit

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., June 15 (Special to the Monitor)—A comprehensive showing of the work of the young artist, Beniamino Bufano, an Italian, is being held under the sponsorship of Paul Verrier of the city of Paris at Geary and Stockton streets, San Francisco, where the present exhibition will be open until July 15.

Bufano's paintings, bronzes, porcelains and drawings are presented in a specially arranged gallery, with a background of Chinese gold, admirably suited to the rich color of his work. The bronzes and porcelains take on the satisfying hues and tints of ancient Chinese sculpture.

Side trips at very low fare to Rocky Mountain, Yellowstone, Yosemite and Zion National Parks.

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ture. Perhaps these result from the artist's studies of terra-cotta firing and glazing experiments made during his recent four years' study in the Orient. Here he became immensely interested in the Chinese art of the early periods, especially of the monumental calm of the Tang and Sung Dynasties.

He has succeeded, in recovering a feeling of the lost art processes of the ancients, not so much from their own teachings as from his own experiments. He wisely follows the Orientals in soundness of construction, simplicity of subject and glorious richness of color. Even his drawings are of deep color tonality, although they are simply searching studies of heads done in sanguine and crayon. His several large paintings of figures present another phase, closely allied to the Oriental yet rendered more in the manner of the early Italian primitives, with conventionalized drapes and forms against flat old-old backgrounds and strong color throughout.

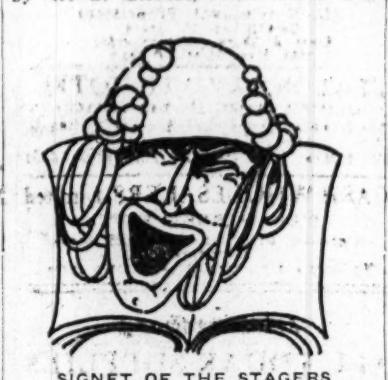
Bufano's studies have brought him many influences, all of which contribute to his originality of vision. After student days in Rome and Paris, he won prizes at the Art Students' League in New York. After further studies in China, he sought the little known arts of Cambodia, Java and Sumatra and now he has an established studio in San Francisco. Bufano has not imitated the Oriental influences so much as he has made them his own from his sense of art values.

The peoples of China, Persia, Japan, India, Siam, and the Mayas of old Mexico and the early Italian primitives in long-sustained traditions of art, says Mr. Bufano. He continues: "I mean art in its true sense, in its whole, and not in its single mediums. Deep into the great rock-carved and painted temples of China, India and Khmer—colossal structures of architecture carved into the heart of solid mountains—and observe their frescoes, scroll paintings and tapestries, pottery, jewelry, and their music and dance, all unified into a complete symphony. And shall we not say the same of the art of Giotto, Cimabue, Della Fyria and their forerunners the Byzantines?"

"Engaged"

Special from Monitor Bureau

THE STAGERS present, at the Fifty-second Street Theater, beginning June 18, 1925, as the fourth production of their subscription season, "Engaged," a burlesque by W. S. Gilbert, with music and



SIGNET OF THE STAGERS

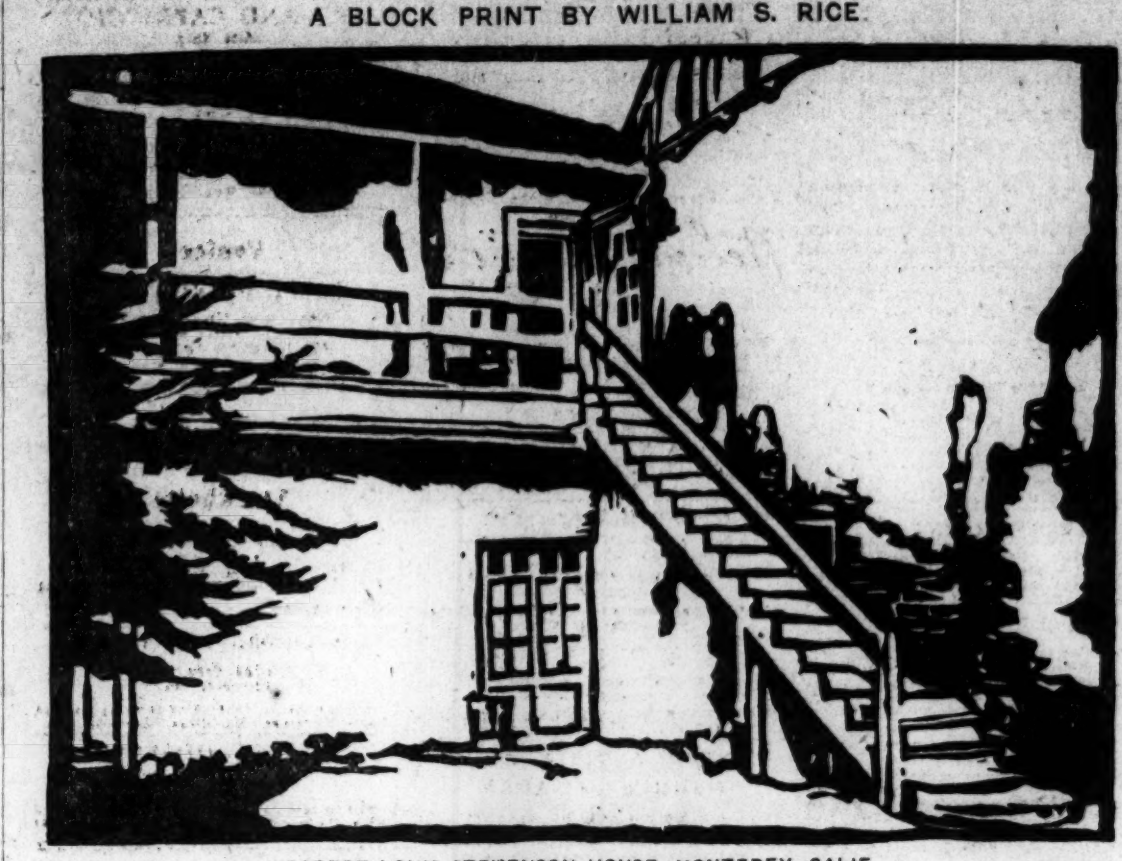
lyrics found by Brian Hooker; staged by Edward T. Goodman, dances arranged by Carroll Weller, settings by Robert E. Locher and Cleon Throckmorton, costumes designed by Robert E. Locher. The cast: Maggie MacFarlane, Marjorie Vonnegut, August MacFarlane, Albert Hecht, Mrs. MacFarlane, Margaret Love, John Little, Harry Leitch-Ross, Morris H. Pancoast, Helen J. Perrett, Elizabeth W. Roberts, Althea R. Sohier, W. Lester Stevens, Helen S. Thompson, Harry A. Vincent, Elizabeth M. Walsh, John Whorf, Stanley W. Woodward.

Ernest Cossart has been engaged for the cast of "Arms and the Man," to be produced at the Garrick, New York, in the fall by the Theater Guild.

This is a thoroughly delightful entertainment. Here, if you please, a performance for the sophisticated, although that word has recently been used to describe persons of the keen look-out for the risqué, instead of its original Greek intention to describe a certain type of mental alertness. The fun in "Engaged" is as wholesome as a frolic in a daisy field and there is nothing to prevent the most intelligent patron at the Fifty-second Street Theater from having a good time, and the more so on his toes mentally he is, the more likely he is to enjoy this rare bit of old dramatic life.

A combination of W. S. Gilbert's burlesque, and music and lyrics "found" by Brian Hooker is nothing short of an inspiration on the part of the Stagers. Mr. Hooker is one of America's most brilliant wits and it is not difficult for him to collaborate with the writings of the great English wit. In addition to music by Sullivan, Malloy, Roedel and Pinault, there are some delightful airs by Porter Steele.

"Engaged" is all nonsense but very enjoyable nonsense, and it was a happy thought to add nonsense musical numbers to come. The Goodman has done a much better piece of stage directing than was done for Mrs. Mowatt's "Fashion" two years ago, and the excellent cast of actors play much more legitimately and are therefore twice as funny. It seems almost unfair to single out any individuals for particular praise because all are excellent, but Rosamond Whiteside is just about



ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON HOUSE, MONTEREY, CALIF. One of Many Subjects That Mr. Rice Has Found for His Block Print Studies, in and Near His Home City, Oakland, Calif.

A BLOCK PRINT BY WILLIAM S. RICE.

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The stage settings and costumes by Robert E. Locher and Cleon Throckmorton are in perfect accord with everything else about the performance that is right, and the theater is commodious and cool.

F. L. S.

Concord Art Association

The Concord Art Association will open its summer exhibition at the Art Center, 15 Lexington Road, Concord, Mass., on July 1, 1925. A collection of small oil paintings and pencil drawings by New England artists will be shown during July and August. The following artists will be represented: Frederick A. Bosley, Henry Brooks, Gertrude Fiske, Aldro T. Hibbard, William J. Kaula, John Little, Harry Leitch-Ross, Morris H. Pancoast, Helen J. Perrett, Elizabeth W. Roberts, Althea R. Sohier, W. Lester Stevens, Helen S. Thompson, Harry A. Vincent, Elizabeth M. Walsh, John Whorf, Stanley W. Woodward.

Jean Ford, daughter of Hugh Ford, has been engaged for the role of Julia in the company now in California with Mrs. Fiske in the Tyler-Ford revival of "The Rivals."

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Peterboro Dramatic Conference-Festival

PETERBORO, N. H., June 24—

Production of plays as a vocation for women is one of the subjects to be discussed at the dramatic conference and festival with which the Out Door Players are to close their summer camp at Peterboro on Aug. 20, 21 and 22. Discussions of the dramatic workshop idea as developed in colleges and little theaters, also of the various forms of religious drama and of pageants and festivals, will be conducted by representatives who are doing specialized work in those lines.

Among these are Louis Hallett, director of the Three Arts Little Theater; Linwood Taft, dramatist and pageant master; Elizabeth B. Grimbail, director of the Inter-Theater Arts, Inc., New York; Prof. Robert E. Rogers of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Frank W. C. Hersey of Harvard University; George Junkin, national field secretary of the Drama League of America; Walter Hartwig, general manager of the New York Little Theater; and Margaret Small, assistant professor of reading and speaking at Wesley College.

Miss Small has recently returned from eight months of study in London, Oxford and Stratford-on-Avon, Eng., where she gave special attention to speech training and poetry reading. She has chosen "Furthering the Life of the Ideal Spoken Word" as her subject. Mr. Hallett is to speak on the dramatic director and the art of acting; Miss Grimbail on women as play producers; Mr. Taft on pageants and their production.

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Photoplays in Color

THE problem of recording motion pictures in natural colors is one which has occupied the inventive effort and experimental industry of chemists and others for the last 20 years. Boston, never significant as a city in the mechanism of the motion picture industry, has at least given to the screen the process known as Technicolor, which is undoubtedly the best evolution that has yet been devised of the problem of color in films. The inventors and experimenters of Technicolor would be the last to claim that the process is complete and that they can hope for no greater perfection. It has succeeded in doing away with a very dubious aspect of former processes, namely, the heavy scarlet and green fringes that have stood between the observer and comfortable contemplation of the filmed subjects.

A representative of The Christian Science Monitor has recently paid a visit to the plant of the Technicolor Corporation in Boston. This visit followed a visit paid in 1923 when "Toll of the Sea," Technicolor's first film, was being finally assembled and represented a complete and happy innovation in the field of the colored film. Other pictures have since been made, some still unreleased. Many of the so-called super-productions of the last year have had colored sequences interlarded among the black and white sequences. It is possible that, for the future of Technicolor, these interlards were wise, for they have given the motion picture public the direct opportunity for judgment upon the advantages of the process over the ordinary black and white method.

Special Equipment

The experimental station is a remarkable exhibit of machinery, some of it enormously delicate in design and capacity, deliberately evolved for the accomplishment of Technicolor's mission. There was no equipment for the major detail to be borrowed from past experiments. Boston capital originally underwrote Technicolor experimentation, and if Boston has retreated at times no part in the geography of the films it may derive a certain satisfaction for having been the home of Technicolor which, whatever the degree of its development, must be owed to a pleasant adventure in beautifying the screen which can do with such an influence.

In the beginning it was necessary to take all color pictures in two component parts, one through a red glass, the other through green, superimposing both upon each other on the screen or the film itself. The principal trouble with this method was that sometimes the photographs of the object had opportunity to move in the interval between the taking of

the two pictures and could thus not be able to accurately superimpose. Finally the engineers devised a method whereby light could be admitted through a single camera lens, then split up without distorting or blurring the images, thus simultaneously impressing the two components on the film side by side. A camera has been built to take two pictures, one to emphasize red values, the other to emphasize green values, simultaneously, and a considerable part of the problem has thus been solved.

Used by Fairbanks

The process which will be used now, as the latest evolution of Technicolor, in the approximately 3,000,000 feet of film requisitioned by Douglas Fairbanks' forthcoming film, "The Black Pirate," differs from the old process used in 1923 only in a few of the last steps of operation and involves no change in photography or negative departments. Certain costly photographic steps have been replaced by simpler, more economical steps. A single coated film is now used, in place of the former double coated film, which produced certain photographic problems.

Certain sequences of forthcoming Technicolor films seen at the laboratory show an undoubted gentling of former color values. Flesh tones are softer. Flowers and shrubs take on the natural aspects, which emphasize the value at least of using some percentage of colored sequences in each film. How large a part of the public can be educated to complete colored films is problematical, for it is an intricate, highly artistic effect they produce, to which a public accustomed to the black and white tones calling for a different degree of visual activity may become only gradually accustomed. The theory underlying Technicolor is that the natural color values supplied modify visual experience felicitously. There is the question of adaptation of taste of the livelier flow of change in color entering public response to all-color films.

But Technicolor is undoubtedly the best evolution of the problem and would be less worthy if its originators were sitting back in their chairs now and saying, "We have made a perfect thing. There is nothing left for us to do."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

France's Financial Problem

In spite of M. Caillaux's disclaimer that he was not a magician and that it was not by the waving of a wand that the finances of France could be restored after the blunders of many years, it must be confessed that the majority of French citizens, including the parties of the Right, expected a great deal from him, so that the slipping of the franc at once produced cries of disappointment. M. Caillaux is a prickly bubble, exclaimed those who had most sedulously fostered the legend of his superior expert knowledge and skill. From the beginning that was the rock on which judicious observers anticipated he would be wrecked. M. Caillaux could only justify himself by complete success. Failure on the technical terrain meant that he would be rejected as a false prophet.

When he was chosen by M. Painlevé to undertake the gigantic task which had been neglected both by the Bloc National and by the Bloc des Gauches under M. Herriot, he had many enemies who decided not to oppose him until it was seen whether he was really the genius he had been held to be by his friends. The Nationalist minority in the French Parliament cannot be accused of hindering him in his work. The minority, after a perfunctory protest, resolved to forget that his personality was obnoxious to them, and gave him a fair chance. The real opposition came from an unexpected quarter—that is to say, from the Left. The character of M. Caillaux is one which does not arouse sympathy, and when he, with his customary stiffness, attacked the budget of his predecessor, he immediately lost the whole-hearted Socialist support.

He was antagonistic to M. Herriot and the Socialists on several grounds. In the first place, he definitely declared that the 1925 budget, which is nearly six months' overdue, was not balanced as had been claimed, but showed a deficit of 4,000,000,000 francs. Such frankness was naturally distasteful to the Left; and although M. Caillaux is to be congratulated on his courage, he is not to be commended for tact. In the second place, the Socialists, just before the fall of M. Herriot, had brought forward a scheme which was accepted by the Government for the imposition of a specific tax on capital. M. Caillaux flatly showed his aversion for such a plan. In his view it was inopportune, to say the least.

Setting aside altogether the discussion of its merits, regarded theoretically, he found two decisive objections to its adoption at this moment. It could not, he said, be put into effect for two years at the earliest. And it would require the construction of a gigantic financial machinery, which does not exist. Indeed, France has never been able to collect efficiently the tax on income, because it has not a sufficient number of trained officers and because, generally, the machinery of collection is inadequate. Another objection is that socialist legislation of this character will probably cause a still larger exodus of capital from the country.

The chief problem which any Finance Minister must face is that of restoring confidence. How can confidence be restored if the menace of the most unwelcome measures is held over the possessing classes? It is true that efforts are being made to bring back the immense sums that have been exported from France, to the detriment of French currency. But it is doubtful whether they will succeed, for in these days of financial interchanges it is easy to transfer private wealth, and it is difficult to compel citizens to bring back their wealth.

The experience of Germany in this matter is significant, and although it has been charged against Germany that the Government, for political purposes, aided and abetted the exportation of capital, experts are mostly in agreement that, even though the Government had done its best, it would have discovered the impossibility of locking the doors.

Another point of issue which has arisen between M. Caillaux and the Socialists is to the order in which financial operations should be made. M. Caillaux laid it down that the preliminary condition was to balance the budget and fix the franc. After the franc was pinned and the budget was a completely sincere and honest budget, then it would be time to consider fiduciary purification and a possible return to a gold monetary basis, with the transformation of all the state's obligations to a gold standard. The Socialists, on the other hand, believe that, if a gigantic monetary reform is not conceivable before comparative stabilization and budgetary sincerity, at any rate, the two operations should be conducted more or less simultaneously.

In addition, M. Caillaux has been reproached with imposing antidemocratic taxes, the raising of postal rates being given as one example. Such a reproach, although it would have a demagogic appeal, is, it would appear, somewhat exaggerated. Letters now cost for their transmission only twenty-five centimes—which is absurdly low, when one considers that the franc is worth only a fourth part of what it was worth before the war. The Caillaux proposal was to increase the charge to thirty centimes. There are other points of difference, and although a compromise was possible, M. Caillaux took up the attitude that might have been expected of him—the attitude of take it or leave it.

What is now the outlook? It will be difficult to make any prediction. For some reason, which is doubtless unjustified, it has always been believed that if once the franc fell to twenty to the dollar or a hundred to the pound, it might start on a toboggan ride, the end of which would be disaster. In the economic situation of France, there is absolutely nothing which should provoke the apprehensions which have been expressed on all hands. France is economically sound on condition that the state proceeds without delay to put its financial house in order and ruthlessly refuses to listen to the protests of persons who have either political or financial axes to grind.

There has grown up, in comparatively recent times, in both Europe and the United States, actuated and prompted by the laudable determination of society to observe the admonition to temper justice with mercy, a fairly well defined legalistic system variously referred to as parole, indeterminate sentence, and suspended sentence, all left, more or less indefinitely, to the discretion of the courts or magistrates, or some official board or commission. Now the disposition seems to be to observe, studiously and without prejudice, the effects of this system, first as reflected upon society as a whole, and secondly upon the individuals who have been the objects of official mercy or special consideration. The subject must be regarded in its broad and impersonal aspects, of course. There are exceptions to all general rules. Every observing person probably would be able to enumerate specific instances in which the application of the rule of mercy has corrected what otherwise would have been a serious injustice, or where reformation of the individual has been aided or hastened by the willingness of society to condone a more or less serious offense.

But it is in its larger aspects that the problem presents itself for thoughtful consideration. It should not be forgotten that the mitigation of punishment through the exercise of the parole or pardoning power, or the suspension of sentences, comes only after there has been a conviction by court or jury following the introduction and weighing of testimony which has established culpability beyond the shadow of a reasonable doubt. That is the basis upon which the penalties of the law are imposed. Thus it follows that the object of special consideration who is allowed to go free on promise of good behavior, or who is permitted to serve but a brief period of the term of imprisonment which the law prescribes as the penalty for his misdeeds, is no less guilty in the eyes of the law, and in the estimation of those against whom he has offended, than those who, lacking friendly aid or influence, are sent on to prison to pay in full for their sins against an outraged society.

Fundamentally, and more than theoretically, the effort to appeal to the self-interest of the offender can be defended, and probably it can be shown to be more efficacious than to hold over him the fear of continued punishment. The aim is, admittedly, to bring about reformation, and it is in recognition of this fact that in many countries the tendency has been to reward those prisoners who sincerely desire to atone for their wrongs by obedience and repentance. In the year 1817 the first law was passed by the State of New York providing for commutation of sentence in return for continued good behavior. In 1836 a similar law was passed by the State of Tennessee. A little later Ohio, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Illinois, Oregon, California, Missouri, Nevada, Maine, New Hampshire, Minnesota, Kansas, Alabama, New Jersey and Rhode Island adopted, in the order named, laws of similar import.

There seems to be quite general agreement among students of the subject that the operation of the more humane rule regarding punishment has been helpful. But it is stated upon reliable authority that the anticipations of the early advocates of the system as to its efficacy for the reformation of convicts have not been realized. Political and individual influences seem in many cases to have induced the extension of privileges in cases where the conduct and deportment of the immediate beneficiary have not merited particular mercy. The need, it is pointed out, is for a more intelligent survey of the matter than has ever been attempted. Human experience is at best an unsafe guide, but out of it there sometimes comes a warning that should not go unheeded.

When the European statesmen seek an arrangement that will meet the demands of conflicting interests, they usually speak of finding a "formula." When Raymond Poincaré was Premier of France the "formula" he constantly stressed was "sanctions," a word that thereby gained a world-wide currency. Now his successor as Minister of Foreign Affairs, Aristide Briand, has to find a "formula" which will satisfy both the British as to future peace on the Rhine and the new allies of France in central and eastern Europe as to security behind their new frontiers.

It is not an easy obstacle to get around, for his British colleagues have stated in the clearest terms that they will neither join France in a one-sided guarantee against German aggression on the Rhine, nor raise a finger to uphold the frontiers of eastern and central Europe, as now drawn. Austen Chamberlain has stated categorically that the Rhine pact must be bilateral, that is, it must assure Germany against French invasion as much as France against another German inroad. Had such a pact been in force in 1914, the German Government could not have been in any doubt as to where England stood, and in 1923 M. Poincaré could not have authorized the Ruhr occupation without English consent. The "sanctions" formula, therefore, seems about to be superseded.

But the moment France agrees to recognize a distinction between the western and eastern frontiers of Germany, there will be great uneasiness in the new states that depend on France for the maintenance of their boundaries. Here M. Briand needs all his resourcefulness to find a formula that will satisfy both England and Germany on the one side and Poland and Czechoslovakia on the other. The "formula" which M. Briand suggested in the explanation of his arrangement with Mr. Chamberlain, and which he gave to his Cabinet colleagues in Paris, lay in the distinction between military acts of aggression and those of coercion, so that in order to enforce existing treaties France could send its forces through German territory without committing an act of aggression. It is a very ingenious interpretation of the new pact, and if it is accepted, as much

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emphasis may be put on the word "coercion" in the future as there has been on "sanctions" in the immediate past.

But a line so finely drawn as that between "aggression" and "coercion," when justifying military measures that to non-diplomatists look very much like plain war is, of course, liable to serious abuse. When Benito Mussolini ordered the bombardment of Corfu he called it a "reprisal." When the United States marines land in Central America it is always to "protect" American interests, though often such an act may decide which way a local revolution is to turn. But if M. Briand will consent to have an international body, like the League of Nations, decide when a "coercive" move is justified, and not rely on the authorization of such a one-sided body as the Reparations Commission, as M. Poincaré did when he sent the French army into the Ruhr, or on national sovereignty alone as the Kaiser did when he signed the war declarations in 1914, he will have gone far to win general confidence in the good faith and pacific intents of his countrymen.

Since the advent of modern printing machinery there have almost disappeared from the "shops" and composing rooms those itinerant craftsmen who journeyed from city to city, almost at will, carrying, besides their light baggage, the indispensable printer's rule, the emblem of their trade and, in earlier times, the only letter of recommendation or traveling card necessary to insure them employment in any town, large or small. Editors of country-town papers who supervised the mechanical processes of their own offices, and the foremen of the printing departments of the papers in the larger cities, dealt considerably and generously with these journeying journeymen. Upon their whims depended, quite often, the appearance of their publications at the time set. The workmen frequently refused to consider themselves obligated to continue work when the mood moved them to pack up and seek new fields a hundred or more miles distant.

All this changed with the adoption of the typesetting machines now in use in nearly every newspaper office in the United States, and the stabilization of what a well-known American writer has referred to as a "good loose trade." With the increasing number and size of newspapers, steady employment has been given to a greater number of printers, with the result that the itinerant journeyman has almost disappeared. All this change has been wrought within about a third of a century, and while the transition was rapid, comparatively speaking, it was gradual enough to make it possible for even the veterans of the case to master the mechanics of the linotype and its derivatives. But there are those who today call themselves master printers who would be unable, if called upon, to take "stick" and "rule" and compete successfully with the silver-haired men who learned their trade in the days when apprentices and journeymen stood for long hours, day and night, under dim lamps, and with deft fingers and swiftly moving hands, set, in short "takes," the matter which, assembled made up the printed pages.

In Colorado City, recently, at the spacious and picturesque "home" which has been provided for superannuated members of the printing craft, a unique open-air contest was staged among grizzled veterans of the office and road. The implements of their friendly warfare were not the keyboards of modern machines, but the sticks and rules with which the contestants were more familiar. One imagines it would be interesting to trace the itinerary of the many journeyman journeymen who have found a snug harbor in this home which they call their own. Few seafaring men could relate more wonderful tales of adventure than some of them. A compilation of these tales would prove that, while there are said to be "tricks in all trades," there were, indeed, both romance and interest in the experiences and adventures of the old-time itinerant printer. The composite story would form an epic in an important era of American history.

Editorial Notes

In voting recently, at its biennial council, to encourage "clean journalism," the General Federation of Women's Clubs placed itself unequivocally on record as fully aware of one of the great needs of the day. And in commenting favorably upon the federation's action, the Rural New Yorker as definitely aligned itself upon the side of those who are striving to bring the better things of life into common experience. The resolution adopted by the federation called upon the club members everywhere to purchase only those newspapers that come approximately up to their ideals of clean journalism and to refrain from buying periodicals that do not conform to those ideals. The Rural New Yorker wrote in part:

We would especially wish to carry the women's message to the mothers and daughters of the farm home. The farm home is the nursery of high moral ideals, and any paper coming with the signs of fake and deception or filth should be promptly barred. A guest coming with a dirty face would need make an apology, but the dirty journal with its fake advertising columns and filthy editorial pages comes with pretenses of virtue and merit. We endorse the club women's resolution.

It is a strange attitude which at least one newspaper in Washington, D. C., has taken toward a fatality which resulted the other day in consequence of a bootlegger, who was driving an automobile at a great speed, running into another car. Instead of drawing attention to the fact that the outlaw is responsible for the crime, this publication attempted in a special article, and also in an editorial, to put the blame entirely on the police! The reasoning is really fascinating. The paper virtually claims that the bootlegger was not accountable for the speed at which he was traveling because the police were in pursuit. Hence what else could the poor fellow do but try to get away? The police should not have pressed him so hard. And if in attempting to escape he was unfortunate enough to damage or destroy other people, or their property, well, he was not actually to blame! A truly delightful philosophy—delightful, that is, for the lawbreakers.

The Journeyman Printer

Fascismo, Protestantism and Freedom in Italy

An erroneous report is in circulation to the effect that the Collegio Internazionale Monte Mario, Italy, has been closed and the property seized by the Fascist Government. The rumor is likely due to an Associated Press item of the recent anniversary of the birth of Rome, announcing a gift by the Government to the city of Rome of the hill, Monte Mario. This gift had reference to a small portion of the hill, reserved for a monument to the great Italian poet, Dante.

The Collegio Internazionale Monte Mario, a commanding Methodist educational institution for boys and young men, continues to function under the able presidency of Dr. Samuel W. Irwin, a native of New England, for several years following the war occupied in Methodist mission work in the Balkans, and in 1924 placed in charge of this Monte Mario project.

This collegio is the outgrowth of a small school opened by the Methodist Church on the old Quirinal Hill some years after the taking of Rome by the troops of Victor Emmanuel II and the establishment of the government of modern Italy in the Eternal City.

From the first it was a pronounced success. Protestant, Masonic and other liberal-minded families sent their boys to its halls. The grandsons of Garibaldi secured most of their scholastic preparation here. Apart from the pronounced Vatican hostility, its main handicap was in its very limited room space and equipment. Lack of funds prevented for many years its removal to more ample quarters.

With the coming of the Centenary movement, the Italian Methodist Conference asked the church authorities to provide generously for the material extension of this school. The result was the purchase in the early summer of 1914 of a superb tract of ground on the southern spur of Monte Mario. This original purchase was added to in 1918 by the purchase of the adjoining property, known as Bellosuardo.

Two old buildings were remodeled and greatly enlarged, and the school opened in its new home in the fall of 1920. It was an occasion for signal rejoicings throughout Latin Protestantism, and not a few congratulations and good wishes were received by the collegio leaders from non-Protestant but liberal Italians up and down the Peninsula.

There is probably no country in the world where the traditional sense of freedom is stronger than in Italy. The average Italian is a steeper for liberty. And this is still true notwithstanding some current signs to the contrary. Furthermore, Italy has long been the land of the called to an important service of enlightenment and good will among nations of Europe, particularly the nations of southeastern Europe. This was Mazzini's teaching.

This Methodist educational institution was inspired by the highest idealism of the Peninsula. It was and is thoroughly Italian. Its teaching staff is Italian. During the war its teachers and students won conspicuous recognition for service to the country and the allied cause. Since the armistice it has sought to aid Italy in extending her influence for good by enrolling in the student body young men from many nations. Boys from Montenegro, Albania, Serbia, Germany and other races

have been registered. It is an important contribution to present and future international accord, particularly around the Adriatic and the Mediterranean, and all in keeping with a half century of Italian political thought. The Protestant churches in Italy are the Wesleyan, Methodist and Baptist of England, the Waldensian, and the Southern Baptist and Methodist Episcopal of the United States. There are a few small groups of United Brethren. Scattered here and there are Protestant Episcopal, Presbyterian, and French Protestant congregations. These latter engage in no so-called missionary enterprises.

The Waldensian is the largest numerically, its main strength being in the Piedmont valleys. It has, however, important schools and churches in Florence, Rome, Naples, and in other cities and towns of central and southern Italy. It receives substantial support from the Presbyterians of Scotland and North America. Before the war it was aided materially by German Protestants. It finds considerable financial assistance in Switzerland and less in France.

The outstanding work of the American Baptists is their weekly and monthly publications. The Methodists have promoted equally both evangelistic and educational lines.

The present serious restrictions on Protestantism in Italy date from the capture of Rome by the Fascists in the fall of 1922. Mussolini's dealing with Don Sturzo, the leader of the Roman Catholic Partito Popolare, was not against Roman Catholicism but against one of the too many political groups in the country.

He declared that there was no reasonable ground for the continued existence of this party inasmuch as Fascism was ardently Roman Catholic and would care well for the interests of the Roman Catholic Church. Though the Partito Popolare was not destroyed, its militant head, Don Sturzo, was driven into retirement and Mussolini has made good his promise.

Fascismo holds that the Roman Catholic Church is an Italian creation and as such should be zealously supported by every patriotic Italian. Furthermore, through its superb organization and discipline Fascismo can aid greatly in solidifying the national sentiment of the country and outside of the country it may be the largest help to the satisfactory solution of some or all of Italy's perplexing foreign problems.

Protestantism is also regarded by Fascismo as an institution of Western democracy, and Western democracy is anathema to the predominant wing of Fascismo. Masonry is regarded much in the same light.

The Protestant Collegio Internazionale Monte Mario has been the special object of attack because of its slightly position, its ambitious program, and a misapprehension of its purpose and aims. There is no institution in Italy more truly devoted to the highest success of Italians at home and abroad than this Monte Mario Collegio. Its very largest success would undoubtedly strengthen the position of Italians in America and win for the Peninsula many additional thousands of sincere English and American friends.

B. M. T.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in London

Oxford University's annual "commemoration" of its "Pious Founders" this week has been unusually distinguished. Stanley Baldwin, Winston Churchill and Admiral Jellicoe received honorary degrees, to the customary accompaniment of tutorial Latin and pupillary hilarities. Mr. Churchill's new doctoral black velvet cap and scarlet gown coming in for special notice. The four hundredth anniversary of the foundation of Christ Church College was also celebrated. The King and Queen attended the religious service in the cathedral attached to this famous educational institution, where the Archbishop of Canterbury and variously habited bishops, deans, presidents, masters, principals, provosts, wardens, censors, professors, graduates, and undergraduates join in a quaint medieval thanksgiving for "Thomas Wolsey, Cardinal Archbishop of York, and King Henry VIII, by whose munificence we are here brought up to godliness and studies of good learning."

What is described as the greatest road-building enterprise in England since the days of the Romans has just been completed, a new section of the Great West Road, commonly known as the Bath Road, having been opened recently by the King and the Queen. It is by far the most massive constructed highway in the kingdom, having a foundation of twelve inches of consolidated hard core, on which is imposed nine inches of Portland cement concrete with a wearing surface on top of it of two inches of rock asphalt. The road is 120 feet wide for most of its length, and a verge of twenty feet wide was immediately left for future widening. Footpaths run along the side, but not directly in contact with the road. Great forest trees planted sixty feet apart will eventually line its edges, five varieties having been planted in mile lengths that there may be long rows of planes, chestnuts, beeches, Norwegian maples and lime trees. According to the provision of the act under which the road was built, it cannot be broken up by gas, water, or electricity companies, or even by the post office.

A reading of the newspaper accounts dealing with holiday statistics will convince any doubter that there is a special field of mathematics having to do exclusively with, and applying only to, this subject. It appears that after every holiday the reports announce the traffic as having exceeded all previous records. The figures in the official statistics of the annual increase in the population are far under the true state of affairs, because at Christmas and again at Easter the same accounts were published. It seems that the railways "carried twice as many visitors to the seaside as last Whitsuntide in spite of the fact that the road traffic was immeasurably greater." There are also the usual accounts of "unparalleled scenes" on the beaches, where thousands, unable to secure hotel accommodation, are as usual forced to spend the night. But to add to the full glory of the subject, we are told that twice as many people will go away for the August bank holiday as went away for Whitsuntide. Nevertheless, it is stated on reliable authority that many were seen on the streets in town this Whitsuntide and have no intention of being away in August.

Opinions differ as to which platitudes and bromides are the most hackneyed, but this collection assembled in London, ought to go far as a prize winner: Sir James Barrie is whimsical. Max Beerbohm is incomparable. Winston Churchill is eratically brilliant. June is the month of roses. Kent is the orchard. Bernard Shaw is a daring iconoclast. Sussex villages are "old world."

The sky in Italy is of a dazzling blue. The mountains are snow-capped heights. Wordsworth is a nature lover. Epstein is a pioneer.

The animated discussion of the past few days as to whether the lions at Wembley are British lions or lions of Judah has brought forth a flood of learned comment and research into a subject seemingly devoid of great historical interest. However, an eminent authority now comes into the field with the assertion that the English lion is not English at all, but French. It is held to have come from Aquitaine, that land beloved by James Branch Cabell, where the kings of England once held large properties as dukes of Aquitaine. It is further held by heraldic experts that there is no definitely English beast for heraldic purposes. There was the great Dragon of King Arthur, but his slaying by St. George has ruined him for public purposes. If the English lion is really French, there is rather a touch of humor in the fact that the Londoners' police-lion statues were erected at the base of the column dedicated to the memory of Nelson, the "scourge of the French."

It is said that the Government of the Irish Free State intends to start radiocasting lessons in Gaelic. The alleged reason for this move is rather amusing. It appears that one of the Free State governmental departments addressed a letter to a German manufacturing firm beginning "A chara," the rest of the letter being

written in English. A reply was received beginning "Dear Sirs," the rest of the letter being written in Gaelic. There being no one in the department who could read the language, it was necessary to send it to Trinity College in Dublin to be translated.

"It is better to have a loving wife than to make fifty at cricket. It's better to have a loving wife than to make ninety-nine at cricket. I won't go beyond that." Thus cautiously spoke Sir James Barrie—who was a cricketer before he became a famous author—to a Cotswold village cricket team of married men who came to this game by a combination of hunches. Several of his hearers had failed to score at all their record being thus 0, or, in British cricketing parlance, "a duck's egg." Sir James Barrie was thus afforded an opportunity of which, in opening the village clubhouse immediately afterward, he availed himself shamelessly. "I hear funny sounds inside this pavilion," he said. "No one really knows what's inside, but I think I hear ducks laying eggs."

The Benchers of Lincoln's Inn have decided to maintain their ancient banqueting hall and are undertaking its complete restoration. Though not so handsome as the White Temple Hall, it is still nearly 600 years old, dating as it does from the year 1489. There is a splendid oak screen and a picture by Hogarth of St. Paul before Felix. Here were held the "Revels," at one of which, according to the diarists, Evelyn and Pepys, King Charles II was present, and his signature in the White Book is still to be seen. About 100 years ago the hall was lengthened by ten or twelve feet and the open oak roof was replaced by the present less beautiful ceiling. At the moment the old hall is filled with scaffolding.

London shipowners have been greatly interested in the announcement that two motor ships designed for the London-Leningrad service are now under construction in Russia. They are comparatively small vessels of 2750 tons, but are of the refrigerated type and will each have accommodation for fifty-five passengers. The announcement has recalled the fact that in pre-war days Russia had made further advances in adapting the Diesel engine to large-sized ships than any other country, the principal advance having been made in vessels constructed for use on the Volga. In view of the general agreement among shipbuilders in England that Diesel-engine vessels are not as suitable for trading in European waters as the coal-burning craft, it is assumed that the Soviet Government will arrange for fuel oil for the ships at a price below the regular market quotation. The new development is interesting as possibly meaning a bid by Russian exporters for a share in the British market for meat and dairy products.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or the newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Regarding the Vice-Presidential Office

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: From time to time in the United States, and especially every four years, the important question comes to the front as to who will be acceptable as a vice-presidential candidate. Men of the highest political prestige and of statesmanship caliber hesitate about accepting such a nomination, as frequently it is but a step to being shelved permanently.

The country at large, however, is deserving of more consideration than that this mighty office be made the footstool of the one hand, the one hand, the one hand, and shunned, on the other, by many of those best qualified, by reason of its absence of active constructive opportunity to render the public a genuine service.

No plan that I have ever seen advanced appeals to me as presenting so satisfactory a solution as possibly the following: Why not make the Vice-Presidential position carry with it the duties of a Senator of the United States, unattached from any state representation but with a voice and vote equal to that of any other Senator? Does it not seem probable that, under such an arrangement, the best man of the Nation would be placed to occupy such a station, carrying with it, as it would, the possibility of presidential ascendance, not so much by reason of removal through disability or demise of the Chief Executive as by the prominence acquired through some worthy service rendered the Nation?

It is not enough to say that the Vice-President and the President might be at variance on public issues, for the very reason that the uncertainty now prevailing would pass were the Vice-President in a position to express by voice and vote his position on issues of national import. Twice in the Nation's history has the presidential successor been followed by the most serious misgivings. Other times a mere perusal of the list of those having occupied the office proves that, with few exceptions, the men who were in line to be called into active labor to the duties of this high office were of mediocre ability. Portland, Ore. C. R. W.